

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
FLEET SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
an official permission for making a
collection of 1000 signatures, which will be
presented to the Admiralty by the
Admiral, and will be sent to the
Admiral as a gift.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants wishing to enrol should
apply as usual to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 addis, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

CAILLE
5 SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Office,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

No. 17,983. 號三十八百九千七萬一第 日四十二月一十年卯乙

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1915.

四拜禮 號十三月二十年四國民華中 PRIOR, \$8 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Dec. 31st.—Europe (via Siberia), per
Yamaguchi.
Dec. 31st.—Europe (via Negapatam), per
s.s. ARATA MARU.
Jan. 2nd.—The French mail, per s.s.
PONTON.

TO DEPART.

Dec. 30th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said,
Marseilles and London, at 11
a.m., per s.s. KASIMA MARU.
Dec. 30th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ad-
elaide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at 3
p.m., per s.s. NANKIN.
Dec. 30th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SYNGHAW.
Jan. 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,
per s.s. ARATA MARU.
Jan. 4th.—Philippine Islands, Japan, via
Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Ta-
coma and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
MANILA MARU.
Jan. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.
per s.s. SYNGHAW.
Jan. 9th.—United States, South America,
and Canada via San Fran-
cisco, United Kingdom via
Canada, at 9 a.m., per s.s.
ARAKIN.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREENLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 875 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [72]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.15 " "	" " 10 "
3.15 " " 3.45 " "	" " 10 "
3.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 " " 11.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 10 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " "	" " 30 "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " 10 "
5.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendious order represent- ing Bank Notes.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong 11th June, 1915. [102]	

FOR SALE.

COBINATION POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

at 81 per Complete Set

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYDEMAN STREET.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1043]

SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL

in the City. Near to everywhere, a
providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates \$4 and \$5 per day

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address Telephone No. 2510.
SAVOY C. A. BIDDLE,
Manager.

MITSU-BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.O., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contradictory Condensers, Steam Engines, Bronze Castings,
Patent's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 250 ... 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " ... 53 " ... 68 " ... 84 " ...
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 2 " ... 24 " ...
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet ... 530 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " ... 68 " ...
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 33 " ... 35 " ...
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimomura).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " ... 0 " ...
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " ... 7 " ...
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

New well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

FIRECLAY.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Office: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. Tel. Add.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG

TELEPHONE NO. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [14]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Selma (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
		Stopping at Garden City				Stopping at Garden City	
1st Class Passenger		2nd Class Passenger		1st Class Passenger		2nd Class Passenger	
1 (11.45 a.m.)	2 (1.15 p.m.)	3 (1.45 p.m.)	4 (3.15 p.m.)	5 (4.45 p.m.)	6 (6.15 p.m.)	7 (7.45 p.m.)	8 (9.15 p.m.)
9 (11.45 p.m.)	10 (1.15 a.m.)	11 (3.15 a.m.)	12 (5.15 a.m.)	13 (7.45 a.m.)	14 (9.45 a.m.)	15 (11.45 a.m.)	16 (1.45 p.m.)
17 (3.15 p.m.)	18 (5.15 p.m.)	19 (7.45 p.m.)	20 (9.45 p.m.)	21 (11.45 p.m.)	22 (1.45 a.m.)	23 (3.15 a.m.)	24 (5.15 a.m.)
25 (7.45 a.m.)	26 (9.45 a.m.)	27 (11.45 a.m.)	28 (1.45 p.m.)	29 (3.15 p.m.)	30 (5.15 p.m.)	31 (7.45 p.m.)	32 (9.45 p.m.)
33 (11.45 p.m.)	34 (1.45 a.m.)	35 (3.15 a.m.)	36 (5.15 a.m.)	37 (7.45 a.m.)	38 (9.45 a.m.)	39 (11.45 a.m.)	40 (1.45 p.m.)
41 (3.15 p.m.)	42 (5.15 p.m.)	43 (7.45 p.m.)	44 (9.45 p.m.)	45 (11.45 p.m.)	46 (1.45 a.m.)	47 (3.15 a.m.)	48 (5.15 a.m.)
49 (7.45 a.m.)	50 (9.45 a.m.)	51 (11.45 a.m.)	52 (1.45 p.m.)	53 (3.15 p.m.)	54 (5.15 p.m.)	55 (7.45 p.m.)	56 (9.45 p.m.)
57 (11.45 p.m.)	58 (1.45 a.m.)	59 (3.15 a.m.)	60 (5.15 a.m.)	61 (7.45 a.m.)	62 (9.45 a.m.)	63 (11.45 a.m.)	64 (1.45 p.m.)
65 (3.15 p.m.)	66 (5.15 p.m.)	67 (7.45 p.m.)	68 (9.45 p.m.)	69 (11.45 p.m.)	70 (1.45 a.m.)	71 (3.15 a.m.)	72 (5.15 a.m.)
73 (7.45 a.m.)	74 (9.45 a.m.)	75 (11.45 a.m.)	76 (1.45 p.m.)	77 (3.15 p.m.)	78 (5.15 p.m.)	79 (7.45 p.m.)	80 (9.45 p.m.)
81 (11.45 p.m.)	82 (1.45 a.m.)	83 (3.15 a.m.)	84 (5.15 a.m.)	85 (7.45 a.m.)	86 (9.45 a.m.)	87 (11.45 a.m.)	88 (1.45 p.m.)
89 (3.15 p.m.)	90 (5.15 p.m.)	91 (7.45 p.m.)	92 (9.45 p.m.)	93 (11.45 p.m.)	94 (1.45 a.m.)	95 (3.15 a.m.)	96 (5.15 a.m.)
97 (7.45 a.m.)	98 (9.45 a.m.)	99 (11.45 p.m.)	100 (1.45 a.m.)	101 (3.15 a.m.)	102 (5.15 a.m.)	103 (7.45 a.m.)	104 (9.45 a.m.)
105 (11.45 p.m.)	106 (1.45 a.m.)	107 (3.15 a.m.)	108 (5.15 a.m.)	109 (7.45 a.m.)	110 (9.45 a.m.)	111 (11.45 a.m.)	112 (1.45 p.m.)
113 (3.15 p.m.)	114 (5.15 p.m.)	115 (7.45 p.m.)	116 (9.45 p.m.)	117 (11.45 p.m.)	118 (1.45 a.m.)	119 (3.15 a.m.)	120 (5.15 a.m.)
121 (7.45 a.m.)	122 (9.45 a.m.)	123 (11.45 p.m.)	124 (1.45 a.m.)	125 (3.15 a.m.)	126 (5.15 a.m.)	127 (7.45 a.m.)	128 (9.45 a.m.)
129 (11.45 p.m.)	130 (1.45 a.m.)	131 (3.15 a.m.)	132 (5.15 a.m.)	133 (7.45 a.m.)	134 (9.45 a.m.)	135 (11.45 p.m.)	136 (1.45 p.m.)
137 (3.15 p.m.)	138 (5.15 p.m.)	139 (7.45 p.m.)	140 (9.45 p.m.)	141 (11.45 p.m.)	142 (1.45 a.m.)	143 (3.15 a.m.)	144 (5.15 a.m.)
145 (7.45 a.m.)	146 (9.45 a.m.)	147 (11.45 p.m.)	148 (1.45 a.m.)	149 (3.15 a.m.)	150 (5.15 a.m.)	151 (7.45 a.m.)	152 (9.45 a.m.)
153 (11.45 p.m.)	154 (1.45 a.m.)	155 (3.15 a.m.)	156 (5.15 a.m.)	157 (7.45 a.m.)	158 (9.45 a.m.)	159 (11.45 p.m.)	160 (1.45 p.m.)
161 (3.15 p.m.)	162 (5.15 p.m.)	163 (7.45 p.m.)	164 (9.45 p.m.)	165 (11.45 p.m.)	166 (1.45 a.m.)	167 (3.15 a.m.)	168 (5.15 a.m.)
169 (7.45 a.m.)	170 (9.45 a.m.)	171 (11.45 p.m.)	172 (1.45 a.m.)	173 (3.15 a.m.)	174 (5.15 a.m.)	175 (7.45 a.m.)	176 (9.45 a.m.)
177 (11.45 p.m.)	178 (1.45 a.m.)	179 (3.15 a.m.)	180 (5.15 a.m.)	181 (7.45 a.m.)	182 (9.45 a.m.)	183 (11.45 p.m.)	184 (1.45 p.m.)
185 (3.15 p.m.)	186 (5.15 p.m.)	187 (7.45 p.m.)	188 (9.45 p.m.)	189 (11.45 p.m.)	190 (1.45 a.m.)	191 (3.15 a.m.)	192 (5.15 a.m.)
193 (7.45 a.m.)	194 (9.45 a.m.)	195 (11.45 p.m.)	196 (1.45 a.m.)	197 (3.15 a.m.)	198 (5.15 a.m.)	199 (7.45 p.m.)	200 (9.45 p.m.)
201 (11.45 p.m.)	202 (1.45 a.m.)	203 (3.15 a.m.)	204 (5.15 a.m.)	205 (7.45 a.m.)	206 (9.45 a.m.)	207 (11.45 p.m.)	208 (1.45 p.m.)
209 (3.15 p.m.)	210 (5.15 p.m.)	211 (7.45 p.m.)	212 (9.45 p.m.)	213 (11.45 p.m.)	214 (1.45 a.m.)	215 (3.15 a.m.)	216 (5.15 a.m.)
217 (7.45 a.m.)	218 (9.45 a.m.)	219 (11.45 p.m.)	220 (1.45 a.m.)	221 (3.15 a.m.)	222 (5.15 a.m.)	223 (7.45 a.m.)	224 (9.45 a.m.)
225 (11.45 p.m.)	226 (1.45 a.m.)	227 (3.15 a.m.)	228 (5.15 a.m.)	229 (7.45 a.m.)	230 (9.45 a.m.)	231 (11.45 p.m.)	232 (1.45 p.m.)
233 (3.15 p.m.)	234 (5.15 p.m.)	235 (7.45 p.m.)	236 (9.45 p.m.)	237 (11.45 p.m.)	238 (1.45 a.m.)	239 (3.15 a.m.)	240 (5.15 a.m.)
241 (7.45 a.m.)	242 (9.45 a.m.)	243 (11.45 p.m.)	244 (1.45 a.m.)	245 (3.15 a.m.)	246 (5.15 a.m.)	247 (7.45 a.m.)	248 (9.45 a.m.)
249 (11.45 p.m.)	250 (1.45 a.m.)	251 (3.15 a.m.)	252 (5.15 a.m.)	253 (7.45 a.m.)	254 (9.45 a.m.)	255 (11.45 p.m.)	256 (1.45 p.m.)
257 (3.15 p.m.)	258 (5.15 p.m.)	259 (7.45 p.m.)	260 (9.45 p.m.)	261 (11.45 p.m.)	262 (1.45 a.m.)	263 (3.15 a.m.)	264 (5.15 a.m.)
265 (7.45 a.m.)	266 (9.45 a.m.)	267 (11.45 p.m.)	268 (1.45 a.m.)	269 (3.15 a.m.)	270 (5.15 a.m.)	271 (7.45 a.m.)	272 (9.45 a.m.)
273 (11.45 p.m.)	274 (1.45 a.m.)	275 (3.15 a.m.)	276 (5.15 a.m.)	277 (7.45 a.m.)	278 (9.45 a.m.)	279 (11.45 p.m.)	280 (1.45 p.m.)
281 (3.15 p.m.)	282 (5.15 p.m.)	283 (7.45 p.m.)	284 (9.45 p.m.)	285 (11.45 p.m.)	286 (1.45 a.m.)	287 (3.15 a.m.)	288 (5.15 a.m.)
289 (7.45 a.m.)	290 (9.45 a.m.)	291 (11.45 p.m.)	292 (1.45 a.m.)	293 (3.15 a.m.)	294 (5.15 a.m.)	295 (7.45 a.m.)	296 (9.45 a.m.)
297 (11.45 p.m.)	298 (1.45 a.m.)	299 (3.15 a.m.)	300 (5.15 a.m.)	301 (7.45 a.m.)	302 (9.45 a.m.)	303 (11.45 p.m.)	304 (1.45 p.m.)
305 (3.15 p.m.)	306 (5.15 p.m.)	307 (7.45 p.m.)	308 (9.45 p.m.)	309 (11.45 p.m.)	310 (1.45 a.m.)	311 (3.15 a.m.)	312 (5.15 a.m.)
313 (7.45 a.m.)	314 (9.45 a.m.)	315 (11.45 p.m.)	316 (1.45 a.m.)	317 (3.15 a.m.)	318 (5.15 a.m.)	319 (7.45 a.m.)	320 (9.45 a.m.)
321 (11.45 p.m.)	322 (1.45 a.m.)	323 (3.15 a.m.)	324 (5.15 a.m.)	325 (7.45 a.m.)	326 (9.45 a.m.)	327 (11.45 p.m.)	328 (1.45 p.m.)
329 (3.15 p.m.)	330 (5.15 p.m.)	331 (7.45 p.m.)	332 (9.45 p.m.)	333 (11.45 p.m.)	334 (1.45 a.m.)	335 (3.15 a.m.)	336 (5.15 a.m.)
337 (7.45 a.m.)	338 (9.45 a.m.)	339 (11.45 p.m.)	340 (1.45 a.m.)	341 (3.15 a.m.)	342 (5.15 a.m.)	343 (7.45 a.m.)	344 (9.45 a.m.)
345 (11.45 p.m.)	346 (1.45 a.m.)	347 (3.15 a.m.)	348 (5.15 a.m.)	349 (7.45 a.m.)	350 (9.45 a.m.)	351 (11.45 p.m.)	352 (1.45 p.m.)
353 (3.15 p.m.)	354 (5.15 p.m.)	355 (7.45 p.m.)	356 (9.45 p.m.)	357 (11.45 p.m.)	358 (1.45 a.m.)	359 (3.15 a.m.)	360 (5.15 a.m.)
361 (7.45 a.m.)	362 (9.45 a.m.)	363 (11.45 p.m.)	364 (1.45 a.m.)	365 (3.15 a.m.)	366 (5.15 a.m.)	367 (7.45 a.m.)	368 (9.45 a.m.)
369 (11.45 p.m.)	370 (1.45 a.m.)	371 (3.15 a.m.)	372 (5.15 a.m.)	373 (7.45 a.m.)	374 (9.45 a.m.)	375 (11.45 p.m.)	376 (1.45 p.m.)
377 (3.15 p.m.)	378 (5.15 p.m.)	379 (7.45 p.m.)	380 (9.45 p.m.)	381 (11.45 p.m.)	382 (1.45 a.m.)	383 (3.15 a.m.)	384 (5.15 a.m.)
385 (7.45 a.m.)	386 (9.45 a.m.)	387 (11.45 p.m.)	388 (1.45 a.m.)	389 (3.15 a.m.)	390 (5.15 a.m.)	391 (7.45 a.m.)	392 (9.45 a.m.)
393 (11.45 p.m.)	394 (1.45 a.m.)	395 (3.15 a.m.)	396 (5.15 a.m.)	397 (7.45 a.m.)	398 (9.45 a.m.)	399 (11.45 p.m.)	400 (1.45 p.m.)
401 (3.15 p.m.)	402 (5.15 p.m.)	403 (7.45 p.m.)	404 (9.45 p.m.)	405 (11.45 p.m.)	406 (1.45 a.m.)	407 (3.15 a.m.)	408 (5.15 a.m.)
409 (7.45 a.m.)	410 (9.45 a.m.)	411 (11.45 p.m.)	412 (1.45 a.m.)	413 (3.15 a.m.)	414 (5.15 a.m.)	415 (7.45 a.m.)	416 (9.45 a.m.)
417 (11.45 p.m.)	418 (1.45 a.m.)	419 (3.15 a.m.)	420 (5.15 a.m.)	421 (7.45 a.m.)	422 (9.45 a.m.)	423 (11.45 p.m.)	424 (1.45 p.m.)
425 (3.15 p.m.)	426 (5.15 p.m.)	427 (7.45 p.m.)	428 (9.45 p.m.)	429 (11.45 p.m.)	430 (1.45 a.m.)	431 (3.15 a.m.)	432 (5.15 a.m.)
433 (7.45 a.m.)	434 (9.45 a.m.)	435 (11.45 p.m.)	436 (1.45 a.m.)	437 (3.15 a.m.)	438 (5.15 a.m.)	439 (7.45 a.m.)	440 (9.45 a.m.)
441 (11.45 p.m.)	442 (1.45 a.m.)	443 (3.15 a.m.)	444 (5.15 a.m.)	445 (7.45 a.m.)	446 (9.45 a.m.)	447 (11.45 p.m.)	448 (1.45 p.m.)
449 (3.15 p.m.)	450 (5.15 p.m.)	451 (7.45 p.m.)	452 (9.45 p.m.)	453 (11.45 p.m.)	454 (1.45 a.m.)	455 (3.15 a.m.)	456 (5.15 a.m.)
457 (7.45 a.m.)	458 (9.45 a.m.)	459 (11.45 p.m.)	460 (1.45 a.m.)	461 (3.15 a.m.)	462 (5.15 a.m.)	463 (7.45 a.m.)	464 (9.45 a.m.)
465 (11.45 p.m.)	466 (1.45 a.m.)	467 (3.15 a.m.)	468 (5.15 a.m.)	469 (7.45 a.m.)	470 (9.45 a.m.)	471 (11.45 p.m.)	472 (1.45 p.m.)
473 (3.15 p.m.)	474 (5.15 p.m.)	475 (7.45 p.m.)	476 (9.45 p.m.)	477 (11.45 p.m.)	478 (1.45 a.m.)	479 (3.15 a.m.)	480 (5.15 a.m.)
481 (7.45 a.m.)	482 (9.45 a.m.)	483 (11.45 p.m.)	484 (1.45 a.m.)	485 (3.15 a.m.)	486 (5.15 a.m.)	487 (7.45 a.m.)	488 (9.45 a.m.)
489 (11.45 p.m.)	490 (1.45 a.m.)	491 (3.15 a.m.)	492 (5.15 a.m.)	493 (7.45 a.m.)	494 (9.45 a.m.)	495 (11.45 p.m.)	496 (1.45 p.m.)
497 (3.15 p.m.)	498 (5.15 p.m.)	499 (7.45 p.m.)	500 (9.45 p.m.)	501 (11.45 p.m.)	502 (1.45 a.m.)	503 (3.15 a.m.)	504 (5.15 a.m.)
505 (7.45 a.m.)	506 (9.45 a.m.)	507 (11.45 p.m.)	508 (1.45 a.m.)	509 (3.15 a.m.)	510 (5.15 a.m.)	511 (7.45 a.m.)	512 (9.45 a.m.)
513 (11.45 p.m.)	514 (1.45 a.m.)	515 (3.15 a.m.)	516 (5.15 a.m.)	517 (7.45 a.m.)	518 (9.45 a.m.)	519 (11.45 p.m.)	520 (1.45 p.m.)
521 (3.15 p.m.)	522 (5.15 p.m.)	523 (7.45 p.m.)	524 (9.45 p.m.)	525 (11.45 p.m.)	526 (1.45 a.m.)	527 (3.15 a.m.)	528 (5.15 a.m.)
529 (7.45 a.m.)	530 (9.45 a.m.)	531 (11.45 p.m.)	532 (1.45 a.m.)	533 (3.15 a.m.)	534 (5.15 a.m.)	535 (7.45 a.m.)	536 (9.45 a.m.)
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697 (7.45 a.m.)	698 (9.45 a.m.)	699 (11.45 p.m.)	700 (1.45 a.m.)	701 (3.15 a.m.)	702 (5.15 a.m.)	703 (7.45 a.m.)	704 (9.45 a.m.)
705 (11.45 p.m.)	706 (1.45 a.m.)	707 (3.15 a.m.)	708 (5.15 a.m.)	709 (7.45 a.m.)	710 (9.45 a.m.)	711 (11.45 p.m.)	712 (1.45 p.m.)
713 (3.15 p.m.)	714 (5.15 p.m.)	715 (7.45 p.m.)	716 (9.45 p.m.)	717 (11.45 p.m.)	718 (1.45 a.m.)	719 (3.15 a.m.)	720 (5.15 a.m.)
721 (7.45 a.m.)	722 (9.45 a.m.)	723 (11.45 p.m.)	724 (1.45 a.m.)	725 (3.15 a.m.)	726 (5.15 a.m.)	727 (7.45 a.m.)	728 (9.45 a.m.)
729 (11.45 p.m.)	730 (1.45 a.m.)	731 (3.15 a.m.)	732 (5.15 a.m.)	733 (7.45 a.m.)	734 (9.45 a.m.)	735 (11.45 p.m.)	736 (1.45 p.m.)
737 (3.15 p.m.)	738 (5.15 p.m.)	739 (7.45 p.m.)	740 (9.45 p.m.)	741 (11.45 p.m.)	742 (1.45 a.m.)		

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON

PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



[31-4]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NOVABA"
Arrived Hongkong on 23rd December, 1915.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained at the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., or s.s. "Arabia" and "Kushga".

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 24 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance must be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. FARR,
For Superintendent,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, HULL, LONDON, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamer "GLENLOGAN"

Captain H. J. Henderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Jan., 1916, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [3330]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.; Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY REGULATIONS.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., SUMMONED AT SHANGHAI

At H. M. Police Court, Shanghai, last week, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., were summoned for breaches of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations. In all there were ten summonses.

Mr. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. B. N. Macleod defended.

Mr. McKean said that he proposed to deal with the summons relating to an offence alleged to have been committed on August 10th of this year. This was one in which the Crown alleged the defendants purchased 67 packages of duck feathers containing 206.27 pounds at the price of Tls. 21.20 per pound. They had paid Tls. 4,331.72 less a commission to the compradore of one per cent., so that the enemy actually received Tls. 4,308.20.

On December 13th, the Court issued a warrant directing Mr. J. E. Bingham to search the premises of the defendants at No. 23 The Bund. He searched the premises, and in the course of his search, seized the compradore's ledger disclosing purchases of feathers. Mr. Bingham would show the Court that on examination of that book he found an account which showed transactions from time to time, from February, 1914, down to August of this year, with a firm called Soyka, and on August 10th he found an entry which showed that Messrs. Sassoon & Co. had purchased the ducks' feathers and that the compradore's charge for the purchase was one per cent. The actual note of one per cent. was disclosed in the books themselves, and Mr. Bingham would also tell his Worship that he found among the foreign papers of the defendants one showing that they did in fact pay the compradore the amount set out in the compradore's book.

He would satisfy the Court that Soyka was the Chinese name for a well-known Austrian firm carrying on business in Shanghai. Mr. Bingham would also tell the Court that there were produced to him, at the time of the search, correspondence and papers showing that the defendants had, at the time of passing the regulations and for some time subsequent to the time when they had been put in force, a gentleman named Wohlgenuth, a German subject, who was in charge of the exportation of cargo for export—ducks' feathers and hides. A letter was produced showing that on September 28th his services were discontinued.

After hearing evidence to this effect, the Magistrate framed a charge that the defendants did directly or indirectly, obtain from an enemy goods, wares or merchandise, under regulations 2 clause 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Regulations, 1915.

Mr. Macleod said there were two defences which he had to bring before his Worship's notice. In the first place the defendants did this business with their compradore. They bought from him and he in turn bought from the third parties. That was the first answer to any of the charges. The second was that the man described in the compradore's book was a Chinese and not an Austrian firm. To prove the latter fact, it would be necessary for him, and the defendant company would prefer to do it, to trace all these money into the possession of the Chinese and satisfy his Worship that there was no ground for saying that the Soyka mentioned was an Austrian firm. That could be done, but it meant an immense amount of translation of books. Yet the question of whether Soyka were an Austrian firm or not, went to the root of the whole question. The compradore had instructions not to deal with Germans, Austrians or Turks or any enemy subject, and so far as the defendants knew, he had not done so. He hoped to be able to prove that Soyka was a Chinese, but, if not, he further hoped to show that his clients knew nothing about any trading with an enemy.

His Worship—You are going to prove that Soyka is a Chinese. If you do that, an answer to all the charges is found.

Mr. Macleod said that he was, but added that all the books, necessary for him to do that, were not in his clients' control. One of the most important books was in the hands of the Chinese Tsu Nan-kee—his passport. He proceeded to quote documents the effect of which, he submitted, was that the defendants bought from the compradore goods at a price agreed upon between them. He offered the goods at a price and if the company found that satisfactory they bought them. Dealing with the transfer in September last of the Soyka account to the name of Tsu Nan-kee in defendants' books counsel said that the two names represented one and the same person. Otherwise, there was no liability of the seller and that liability had been transferred to someone else, and it was not likely that the compradore would be able to transfer the liability, and therefore, to meet the Crown, he was quite prepared to agree that the transactions which took place after September 31st were with the same person as he who appeared under the name of Soyka. It was part of the case which he had to put before the Court that every single item in the account of Soyka could be traced in the account of Tsu Nan-kee. Tsu Nan-kee and the compradore were in a joint account. The former purchased goods in Nanking on behalf of the joint account. The goods having been bought were then treated and sold to the defendants by their compradore at a price agreed between them, and the compradore's book showed the payments as between the compradore and Tsu Nan-kee. The importance of this was that it was a matter entirely unknown to the defendants. They did not see the books, and knew nothing about the transactions in the way they saw the transactions in the previous days.

With regard to Wohlgenuth, in the month of August correspondence took place between British Consul-General and the defendants. The facts of the case were stated to the Consul-General and he said he would be willing to recommend the granting of a special licence to the man to trade if the defendants would satisfy him that Wohlgenuth had renounced his nationality. At the end of August the defendants handed to the Consul a certificate to the effect that he

had lost his German nationality and an application was made for a recommendation for a special licence. On September 28th the services of Wohlgenuth were discontinued, but the application for a special licence had been granted. Wohlgenuth had been told in July when the regulations were published that he would no longer be paid any salary, but he continued to assist the defendant company even after September, to the extent of winding up affairs and seeing to pending contracts which had to be dealt with.

Mr. Albert Howard, the defendants' manager, said that the compradore did not enter into any contracts on behalf of the firm, nor had he any permission to do so. He had never seen the compradore's books before coming to Court. He said the departure of Wohlgenuth the export business in hides, etc., had been left in the hands of the compradore and there was no foreigner in charge of it at the present moment.

Mr. McKean—Before Wohlgenuth joined Sassoon's do you know where he was employed?—I believe he was employed by Soyka.

He was wanted for inspecting hides?—Yes.

Is he inspecting your cargo now?—No. You are sure of that?—I don't believe he is.

And you still are doing business?—We are trying to do it; the compradore has taken charge of it.

You have purchased 2,000 pieces of racoon, 3,000 civet cat and 10,000 other skins. That is a big order?—Yes, I believe so.

Of the ten thousand skins, you have only accepted 9,940?—I suppose they could not be delivered.

Were they not good enough; rejected because they were not up to quality?—The compradore will be able to give you the answer.

You employ Messrs. John Liddell & Co. for presspacking, do you not?—Yes. Do you know that this German during the month of November requested Messrs. John Liddell for more room for you in their godown?—No.

Were you in want of more room at Liddell's godown?—Not that I know of. And you are in charge of the business?—Yes. The compradore attends to that, I do not.

Mr. D. K. Farnan, who said he exercised a certain amount of control over the book-keeping of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., produced copies of an extract showing the debit and credit sides of the compradore's current account for feathers. All the contract notes produced had been between the company and the compradore. There had been no transactions in hides for a considerable time, the last lot on hand being dealt with last year. Wohlgenuth was in charge of a hide expert.

The last business was very small compared with the hide business, which in the previous year must have amounted to about four lakhs.

In answer to Mr. McKean witness admitted that had it not been for the war Wohlgenuth would be inspecting furs, feathers and hides. He was not aware who examined them now.

Mr. McKean—Who inspects the feathers and skins?—That I cannot tell you, unless it is the compradore.

And the compradore is the seller?—Yes.

The defendant's compradore in the witness box recognised his ledger, produced. The "Soyka" written at the head of one account was Tsu Nan-kee. He was called "Soyka," because Tsu Nan-kee's signboard bore those characters. The account was not with the Austrian firm of L. Soyka, and had nothing to do with them. The account was charged by witness for office expenses, the account not having been settled up to the present. Tsu Nan-kee carried on business in feathers and skins in Nanking. Witness did not know whether Tsu was connected with L. Soyka, perhaps.

The defendant bought their feathers from witness, and had always done so. He had never bought goods for them as their agent. Witness and another Chinese (an old coolie) inspected the feathers. He did not know whether Wohlgenuth had inspected hides since September or not. The firm entirely trusted witness to inspect the feathers.

Mr. McKean—Who inspects the skins for Messrs. Sassoon?—An old coolie, who has had experience, and I inspect them.

You bought ten thousand skins and sold ten thousand after inspecting them to Messrs. Sassoon?—Yes.

How is it you only delivered 9,940?—Since I was trusted, I was more particular and I rejected them.

You say you purchased these skins which you paid for and sold them to Messrs. Sassoon on your own account and after you had sold them, your conscience struck you and you rejected these; is this what you want the Court to believe?—It is the truth.

How long have you known Tsu Nan-kee?—About two or three years.

Will you deny you told Mr. Bingham, witness came to your office that you knew Tsu Nan-kee was employed by Soyka and had since left?—I don't deny it.

Will you deny that he is employed by Soyka now if I tell you that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank say he is?—I only know that when I deal with Tsu Nan-kee I deal with him individually.

Will you deny he is engaged with Soyka now?—I deny that.

You know Messrs. Sassoon rent godown space from Liddell & Co.?—Yes.

Did you want an extension in November last?—Yes.

Do you know that Wohlgenuth went to Messrs. Liddell and applied for that?—That I don't know.

Tsu Nan-kee was called by Mr. Macleod. He produced two books kept in Chinese. The first book bore the name in Chinese characters of Soyka. He said the book contained a statement of his accounts with firms and persons to whom he had sold goods; that the book contained an account of his dealings with the Compradore of D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.; that it also contained accounts of his dealings in the same kind of goods and in the same manner with other firms; he mentioned Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Messrs. Guthrie & Co.; and he was in no way connected with the Austrian firm of L. Soyka; that he had been connected with that firm in the past, and that he had sold goods to them as a dealer; that he

YARN MARKET.

The circular issued by Messrs. Polih-walla & Kowall, cotton and yarn brokers, for the period December 15th to December 20th says:—

Immediately following the issue of our last circular there was a sprinkling of enquiries for "Yunnan" chops, resulting in business, in select styles, to the extent of 2,000 bales at about the foregoing quotations. Barring this short season of demand, transactions during the fortnight have been few and far between, confined to retail parcels of 20/50 bales; and, all told, there has been no enlivening feature to the market, which has continued in almost the same disappointing state as previously reviewed. Monetary stringency is reported to prevail in the interior and tends to retard both clearances and fresh business. The immediate outlook is far from cheery, and we do not look forward to any substantial improvement in business before the Chinese New Year.

The Bombay market has ruled quiet but on the firm side in sympathy with Cotton.

Total sales—2,000 bales.

Stocks—Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 61,000 bales.

YARN REVIEW, 1915.

Though marked by violent fluctuations in prices, the year now coming to a close has been a fairly profitable one, both to foreign importers and to native dealers. It will be recalled that at the close of last year our market was in a deplorable state, when the majority of the native dealers were known to be very shaky. As the Chinese New Year approached, however, (in February), some of the dealers made desperate efforts to arrive at a settlement with the importers, who, on their part, rather than bring about a general collapse of the trade had perforce to accept the terms submitted, thus enabling some of the principal dealers, on the resumption of business after the New Year, to start with a clean sheet. This settlement contributed in no small degree to the more sound trade conditions which obtained during the rest of the year.

Looking at the back files of our fortnightly circulars we find that the lowest point touched during the year was in March, when best "Tens" sold between \$80 and \$90 and best "Twenties" sold between \$90 and \$105. From the month of April and onwards, prices began slowly to recover until the latter part of September, when the highest point of the year was touched, best "Tens" then reaching \$112 and "Twenties" \$143. During the latter month the excitement in the Bombay market, as well as in China, ran very high owing to reports of short crops of cotton. Fortunately, however, our local dealers were not caught off their feet and launched into large forward contracts, as they had hitherto always done when they learnt by bitter experience the disastrous effects of a sudden setback with large stocks on their hands still undigested. Such a setback was not long in coming, the excitement having quite subsided by the middle of October, when prices commenced steadily to recede.

Below we append a comparative table of Arrivals, Sales, and Deliveries, from which it will be seen that, while the sales for the current year are about the same as those of 1914, the deliveries show an encouraging improvement of more than 20,000 bales:—

	1914.	1915.
Arrivals	175,000	150,000
Sales	109,000	105,000
Deliveries	155,000	177,000

Comparative prices, 10s \$20-\$27. \$ 90-\$105. 20s \$98-\$115. \$115-\$130.

In our last annual Review we drew attention to the great strides which Japanese yarn has been making year by year. A special feature of the year just closing in this connection is that Japanese No. 20 has entirely driven out this count of Bombay yarn from the local market, so much so that during the past three months not a single bale of Indian 20s has been negotiated in the local market.

STRIKEN SERBIA.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT in Serbia of the *Vossische Zeitung* writes that the German troops are now engaged in routing the Serbian people out of their houses and installing themselves therein.

The inhabitants of the little towns and villages have got to find shelter wherever they can find it. The correspondent proceeds to draw a picture, evidently much to his satisfaction, of some twenty or thirty old men, women, and small children sitting packed close together in a pigsty, open to the wind and rain; which pours down upon them in torrents.

Inside the adjoining farm are German officers and men sitting comfortably round cheerful fires awaiting a smoking meal. Though crowds of people are lying freezing and without food, the Germans cannot help them. Whatever food there is goes to the German army.

All Serbian men under fifty, as well as young lads, are being driven away. In endless columns they are moving northward, escorted by Uhlans and followed by their womenfolk.

The Uhlans push the women back, but they persist and follow their loved ones until they sink by the roadside worn out by fatigue and hunger and watch the captives receding in the distance. — *Central News*.

had not received any salary from them; that he had been paid a commission. He produced another book which he said contained a statement of all his dealings with Sassoon's compradore; he was prepared to leave these two books in Court. He gave evidence of the entries in the book bearing the name of Soyka of certain payments received by him on several days in the 7th Moon of this year.

He said that he was doing this business with Sassoon's joint account with the compradore, and that no one else had any interest in it.

Mr. Macleod applied for an adjournment of one week to have translations made of Tsu Nan-kee's books, or to come to some agreement with counsel for the Crown as to the contents of these books. Mr. McKean made no objection, and the case was adjourned until December 30th.

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual general meeting of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., Shanghai, last week, resolutions were passed declaring a final dividend of ten per cent., which makes twenty per cent. for the year ended September 30th.

Mr. E. T. Byrne (Chairman), said:—As regards the estate everything is going on well, and we have now arrived at a period when we may expect due reward for the many years of waiting. Our production for the present year is estimated to be 250,000 lbs., and in view of the high price of rubber I hope this will be exceeded; our estimates at the same time only promise an increase of \$10,000, which should therefore bring our average cost below the shilling mark.

We have decided to plant up the 177 acres now under coconuts, with rubber, and we hope by next year our area under rubber will be about 1,450 acres. We have spent very little money on this 177 acres and to bring the coconuts into profitable condition, we find it would cost about as much as we are now going to pay in removing them and planting up rubber. We find to make coconuts planting a success, we should have considerably to increase the area, and even then, the most we are likely to get is about 10 per cent., whilst the soil is excellent for rubber, and adjoins Lot 30, which actually came into bearing in three and a half years. You are, of course, aware that amongst our assets there are 2,000 Senawang shares, which in the past have been the cause of some tribulation. Since the accounts have been made up, we have sold 1,000 at an average of Tls. 17.81 net, and for the time being are holding on to the balance as we have no need for the money, but at the same time those shares would form an excellent nucleus for a reserve fund, and your directors want to start such a fund based on such securities which would not be affected by a fall in the price of rubber.

You will see from the report that we have at last commenced to instal rubber-preparing machinery, and I think it reflects great credit on our manager that he has been able during the past two years to cope with 18 to over 20,000 lbs. monthly with hand labour only, and what is more, to turn out first-class sheet which compares with the best on the market. Owing to such a satisfactory year's business, your directors have naturally decided to increase the bonus paid to the staff, which we are sure will meet with your approval.

The report and account were adopted and it was decided that for the financial year 1914/15 a final dividend of 10 per cent., equal to 0.00 Tael cents per share, be paid on the capital of the company to shareholders on record on December 23rd, 1915.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CHIEF'S ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Private E. W. L. Martin joined the Corps on 28th December, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1952 and posted to Stretcher Bearer Section.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

2.—The monthly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

3.—"Delchers Relief" for January and "Lyceum Relief" from 2nd to 16th January are posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

TRANSFER.

4.—Pte. O. W. Fulcher from Stretcher Bearer Section to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, dated 23rd December, 1915.

PARADES.

5.—Parades for to-day.

7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order, dated 23rd December, 1915.

Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

6.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Sections Scouts Co.—Drill on Cricket Ground.

6.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad Drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters under Sergt.-Major Hight.

DETAILS.

6.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 2nd prox. Right Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Kennett.

7. of W. Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night: Civil Service Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindell. On duty to-morrow: No. 2 Section Art. Batty.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant until morning of 2nd prox.—Corpl. W. Brown.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, ETC.

Monday, January 3rd.—No. 3 Company, 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, January 4th.—No. 1 Company, 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, January 5th.—No. 2 Company, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, January 6th.—No. 4 Company and Recruits of all Companies, 5.30 p.m.

Sunday, January 9th.—All Inspectors and Sergeants will fire Part 2 of Musketry Course.

EQUIPMENT.

All Members requiring uniform or any alteration in their uniform are warned to attend the Central Police Station to-day between 5.15 and 5.30 p.m.

DEFUTURES.

Defuturers will attend this office at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspector Mow Fung is appointed to take command of No. 3 Co. and Inspector Wong Kwong Tin of No. 4 Co. Both Companies will be under the command of Inspector J. M. Wong.

F. C. JENSEN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



CO. TOKIO JAPAN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

NITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,

HONGKONG,

1281

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

a new ready and contains:—

Far Eastern News.

Far Eastern Men and the War.

Hongkong's Finances.

Landing Articles:—

The Government's Replies.

Christmas.

Duration of the War.

"The Hongkong Hundred."

China's Outlying Dominions.

Random Reflections.

PEKING NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PEKING, December 22nd.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

Spite of many conflicting rumours, it is taken for granted that the Emperor will not ascend the Dragon Throne this year, but his calmness and resolution and wisdom will appear all the greater by reason of the many memorials which are likely to be addressed to him praying that His Excellency may assume the purple in order to set at rest the hearts of the people. There are diplomatic and personal reasons which he should become Emperor on January 1st. As a matter of fact, Chinese thought and Chinese sentiment may furnish a guide. Next year, according to the Chinese calendar, is the year of the dragon, and what more reasonable than that the Great Emperor should ascend the dragon throne in the year of the dragon? Doubtless by China New Year the elaborate ceremonies will have been arranged and rehearsed. Doubtless, also, the hundreds and one changes and preparations will have been completed. And, doubtless, the authorities will have further demonstrated that there is no need on the part of the Powers to fear any disturbance such as would prejudice the interests of the Powers.

The collective visit of the Ministers of the Quintuple Powers to the Waichow Palace last Wednesday was perhaps a trifle disconcerting to the Chinese Government. However, the feature of the conversation was the assurance which Mr. Lu Hsiang Cheng elicited from the Ministers that their respective Governments had no intention of departing from their declared policy of maintaining the integrity and the independence of China.

Meanwhile, there is an excusable desire on the part of many to have the change effected, but, as I have already pointed out, the President will not change his title before the opportune occasion has arrived.

Notwithstanding the unanimity with which the monarchical decision was reached, there seemed little exuberance of joy, and the historic occasion might have passed without fitting recognition in Peking had not the Chamber of Commerce, doubtless, under official inspiration, organised a series of celebrations, which took the form of three days' holiday, decorations and illuminations. The five barred flag was accordingly hung from every shop, public buildings had their fronts adorned, pavilions were decorated, and the new Chienmen gates were wonderfully embellished. The illuminations, as seen in this crowded locality at night, were indeed striking. The lantern procession was interesting but not so gorgeous as might have been expected. The merchants assembled in five groups, each visiting the palace, and afterwards assembling in the Central Park, where patriotic speeches were delivered. It must be confessed that this procession was not altogether spontaneous, and many had to have their duty pointed out to them in this matter.

However, the movement is progressing in easy stages. Already a brand new prince has been created in the person of the Vice-President, who at first declined the honour, declaring that he had done little for the consolidation of the country, having been like a fly on the tail of a dragon steed (Yuan Shih Kai), but he was advised not to be too modest.

RETURNED STUDENTS' CONCERT.

The concert given by the returned students on Friday night in the Y.M.C.A. was interesting as showing Chinese progress in and Chinese appreciation of Western art. The programme, which was instrumental and vocal in character, was exceedingly well carried out, perhaps the most successful item being that contributed by the Tsing Hua College glee club.

LEADER OF PATRIOTIC BRIGADES.

Sir John Jordan presided over the first annual meeting of the Peking Branch of Patriotic British Overseas held in the theatre of the British Legation last Thursday. His Excellency commented on the fact that, though they had met under less happy auspices than they had expected to do a year ago, he was quite sure that they would all be prepared to assist to their utmost in whatever duties lay before them. Sir Robert Bredon explained that several of their larger contributors had left the district, and he hoped that efforts would be made to maintain this year the sum sent from Peking which had amounted to £1,400. The committee were re-elected Sir Bredon and Mr. L. Warren as appointed auditors.

In this connection I may mention that the Pekingese Pierrots will make another voyage on the "Saucy Bell" on January

THE AIRPLANE "VICTORIA, HONGKONG."

ITS ACTIVITIES AT THE FRONT.

The following letter has been received by H.E. the Governor from the Hon. Secretary and Organiser of the Overseas Club of the activities of the Airplane "Victoria, Hongkong":

The Overseas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C., 23rd November, 1915.

Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G., Government House, Hongkong.

Your Excellency.—We have much much pleasure in sending you herewith an extract from a letter we have received from the War Office, giving some details of the activities of the Airplane "Victoria, Hongkong," which was so generously presented by the residents of Hongkong:—

"This machine has mainly been used for co-operation with artillery, but has also been used on reconnaissance."

"In July, when over the enemy's territory, it was attacked by two German machines, both of which were driven off."

"On 22nd October, 1915, when on reconnaissance, at a height of 7,000 feet, a two-seater tractor biplane of the Fokker type attacked. The enemy came from below and in rear, firing from about 100 yards. The 'Victoria, Hongkong' was turned round, nose put downwards, so getting the enemy machine behind, and fire was opened, half a drum being expended."

"The enemy lost ground in climbing but was still in range. Attacking again, another half drum was fired, and for the rest of the flight the German machine kept within moderate range."

"While the pilot of 'Victoria, Hongkong' completed the reconnaissance, the observer fired two or three rounds occasionally to prevent the enemy from closing."

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) E. WRENCH.

Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

5th, the entertainment this time being given in aid of the Allied Red Cross funds. Miss Sowerby will take the place of Miss Tenny, an American lady, in order that the company may be all British.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP BUREAU.

The annual dinner of this association, which took place on Friday evening at the Hotel de Peking, was quite an interesting function. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, presided and there were present His Excellency Lu Hsiang Cheng, Excellency Wang for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Wang Ts-shieh, Sir Robert Bredon, Dr. Morrison, and other leading members of the community. In the debate which followed on "Is a system of technical education better than a classical system for a country?" the Chinese speakers dealt with the subject in a very able manner, and expressed themselves much more easily and attractively than their British friends, their humorous touches being particularly effective. The voting showed the opinion of the gathering to be preponderantly in favour of a classical education.

OUR NEW NOBILITY.

Though China is still nominally a republic, it possesses a brand new nobility which was created last night, when six Dukes, nine Marquesses, twelve Earls, four Viscounts, and a Barones of eighteen were brought into being. The recipients are mostly Chinese Chuns and governors. It is interesting to note that the first name on the list is Lung Chikwang, the Chinese of Kwangtung, while the redoubtable Chang Hsun, inspector general of the Yangtze valley, and Feng Kuo-chang, the Chinese Chün of Kiangsu, now appointed chief of the general staff, also received the title of Duke. Chang Ming-chi, the governor of Kwangtung, has been made an Earl, while Lung Chien-kwang, the acting governor of Kwangtung, has been created a Baron.

CHINESE CALENDAR.

All kinds of complications ensue here as the result of the differences in calendars. This trouble was very acute last year, and has arisen again owing to the fact that some calendars reckon the last month of the year as having only twenty-nine days and others reckon it as having thirty days. The Government has stepped into the breach and forbidden the private publication of calendars, ordering that the only official calendar is that issued by the Peking Observatory.

MINISTERIAL.

Mr. Han Hui Chong has now definitely resigned from the position of Secretary of State, whether for health or political reasons matters little. Mr. Lu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will act concurrently as Secretary of State. The Minister of Finance is still indisposed and has received permission from the President to recuperate his health in Pei Hai (within the palace grounds) and leave the affairs of the ministry to the Vice-Minister. This is being done.

SKATING.

The winter has been exceptionally mild, and has somewhat disappointed the ice enthusiasts, while the dust storms have also proved disconcerting. It is expected, however, that skating will be full swing during the week-end, and picnic parties on the canal should be fairly numerous.

KOWLOON MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

The Kowloon manslaughter case came before Mr. Justice Gompertz and the following jury yesterday:—Messrs. J. G. Garraway, W. R. Oswald, F. G. Herdridge, P. S. Cassidy, A. F. B. Rosario, A. W. D. Gibbs, F. J. K. van der Wal, Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted, prisoner being undefended.

Mr. Orme said that prisoner was charged with causing the death of a Portuguese lady (Miss Rosa Pereira) at Kowloon on November 10th. In the early morning of that date a heavily-laden truck filled with red earth was coming down Nathan Road from the direction of Yaumati, and turned the corner by Watson's Dispensary into Cameron Road. After turning the corner either the leading ropes or the cart itself caught and engaged a Portuguese lady, who thereby apparently met her death. The truck was in charge of six coolies, two of whom were behind and four in front, pulling ropes. The prisoner was among the four in front. Evidence would be called to show that the truck proceeded down Nathan Road at a high speed and that it was the point on which the case was far as it became a case of manslaughter—rested. Of course the streets at the time were very empty. The power of a man in front to reduce speed was more limited than that of the man at the handles, who was particularly responsible under the law, but all would be responsible for any negligence that might cause death. Action was taken against the prisoner in this case more particularly because of the danger to the public from the possibly high-spirited action of coolies who propelled their trucks at high speed.

Evidence was then called, and ultimately prisoner was discharged.

INDIAN MURDER CASE.

PRISONERS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The hearing was continued, before the Chief Justice and a jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday of the case in which Ghagor Singh and Bela Singh were charged with the murder of an Indian watchman at Hunghom.

The first prisoner continued his evidence. He stated that he had seen the deceased and his wife sitting on the bed in his house on two occasions, and lying together on the bed on a third occasion. He and the second prisoner struck the man once each with light canes. They struck him because he was disgracing them; because he had had unlawful connection with witness' wife. They left the body in the cook house when they went back to work. The man had been dead seven hours when they lowered the body through the window. It was not possible to take the body down the staircase, because it was too narrow for the purpose.

Prisoner said he knew that a bone of the neck was fractured. It was fractured by a jerk of the rope when they first lowered the body from the window. When deceased came to his room, he was not wearing his turban, and that was an insult.

His lordship.—In the same way, I suppose, as it would be if an Englishman went into someone else's house without taking off his hat?

Mr. Jenkins.—Yes.

Bela Singh (the second prisoner) was then called. When asked by defending Counsel about his age, he said—I know nothing about my age. My mother and father, and my sister may know. They are all older than myself. (Laughter.)

His lordship.—Rather like Topsy, perhaps.

Mr. Jenkins.—He has been reading a book on evidence apparently, my lord. A man cannot give evidence of his own age.

The second prisoner said the deceased used to visit his sister practically every day. He and the deceased worked at the same factory, and he (prisoner) used to watch him go to the woman's house. On the night of the murder deceased came to the house in an intoxicated condition and was insulting in his demeanour. He asked for witness' sister. Both the first prisoner and himself struck the man with thin canes, and he dropped down and died. He had no intention of killing the man, but only of scaring him.

His lordship, speaking generally on the position of the case, said a man would only be justified in killing another man if he caught the latter in actual misconduct with his wife; that was to say, in the heat of passion. If the jury were of opinion that when deceased entered the house he insulted the prisoners in such a way that they assaulted him and thereby unintentionally brought about his death, they might fairly arrive at the conclusion that there was provocation which would justify them returning a verdict of manslaughter; but if the jury were of opinion that the assault was committed but that as a matter of fact it did not bring about the man's death, that being, but some hours intervened, during which the man was locked up and at some subsequent time prisoners hanged the man, it would clearly be a case of murder.

The jury found prisoners guilty of manslaughter.

In passing sentence of 15 years on each prisoner, the Chief Justice said that the jury had taken a merciful view of the case, and had arrived at a conclusion with which he entirely agreed; that they were labouring under great provocation, which would justify a reduction of the charge to one of manslaughter. If they, or either of them had brought about the death of the deceased, when they found him on the bed with the woman he (the Chief Justice) would have taken a much more lenient view of the crime. But they brooded over the murder, and took the law into their own hands, and it was an extremely serious offence to take the life of anyone.

Notwithstanding the provocation, the jury was to pass upon them a severe sentence, but he would tell them at the same time that they were fortunate in not being convicted of the more serious offence.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 29th December state:—

Business during the past week has been curtailed to some extent by the intervening Christmas holidays, but on the whole the local market has lost none of its strength, and in many instances further advances have to be recorded. Shipping shares (Douglas and Indos) have again been the chief attraction; the market for both stocks closing strong with no shares obtainable except at a substantial advance on current quotations. With London, business is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the advancing charges for war-risk insurances, etc., and it is doubtful if much will be done until more normal conditions are established. Standard Tin closes at £187½ and £189 for cash and 3 months delivery respectively, and Plantation Rubber at 9/8½ to 9/9 per lb. strong. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 25½d. Sterling T.T. at 1/10½-10d. Shanghai T.T. at 75 and Singapore T.T. at 81. The Bank's buying rate for 3d. a bill on Shanghai is unchanged at 75½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue more or less dormant at a nominal quotation of \$800, although at slightly under this rate small buyers might perhaps be found.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions offer further sales at \$900 have advanced to \$910 buyers with no shares at present obtainable. Cantons, North China, and Yangtzes are unchanged and without business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been booked at the improved quotation of \$152 and Hongkongs at \$140, both closing in further request.

SHIPPING.—Douglases under an increasing demand for both cash and forward shares are becoming exceedingly scarce, and beyond a sale for cash at \$102½ we have heard of no business during the interval. The market closes strong at this rate for cash, and also for forward delivery at full equivalent rates. Indo-Chinas are also in strong request, and after sales at \$164 for the Combined can now be placed at \$167, and at \$85 for the Preferred and \$118 for the Deferred. There is also a strong demand for forward delivery with few sellers at anything like equivalent rates. Steamboats close firm at \$20, and Star Ferries quiet at \$37½.

COIN.—Shells have been placed at the improved rate of 87½ ex-dividend of 2/- (Coupon No. 25), at which figure more shares are wanted. Ural Caspians remain on offer at 35/- with no business to report and Langkats are inquired for at Tls. 35/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been sold at \$129, and have buyers at equivalent rates forward. Luzons for the present are neglected and close with a nominal quotation of \$37.

MINING.—Kailans remain a quiet market with a nominal quotation of 30/- and Tronohs are wanted at 24/- without business to report. Rauba are inquired for at \$135, with no sellers in evidence at the rate.

DOCKS.—WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain in demand at \$84, and Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are inquired for at \$77 with no shares on offer. New Engineers are unchanged in the North with buyers at Tls. 9, and Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 58. Hongkew Wharves are in demand at Tls. 32½, with no business to report.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estate is now inquired for at \$101. Hongkong Hotels at \$108, and Hongkong Lands at \$103 with no shares offering at the rate. Hamlet Estate are wanted at \$6.65, Kowloon Lands at \$40, and West Point at \$75, with no sellers in evidence.

COTTON MILLS.—This market in the North still remains exceedingly quiet, and the following are the latest quotations to hand. Ewos Tls. 135, Internationals, Tls. 68, Kung Yik Tls. 14, Laou Kung Mow Tls. 71, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 67, at which rates these are probable buyers. Soy, Chea and Yangtsepoos have a nominal quotation of Tls. 43½, and Tls. 61 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are wanted at \$101, China Providents at \$9.70, Hongkong Trams at \$4½, Peak Trams (old) at \$10 and new issue at 85 cents, Dairy Farms have sellers at \$30, Ropes at \$33, Waterboats at \$18, and Powells at \$6. Green Island Cements have been placed at rates varying between \$10.70 and \$10.85. The following close with a nominal quotation, viz., China Light and Power \$4.80, Electric \$4.44, Ice \$190, Steam Landries \$31, and Waikee \$69.

MEXICO.—Next Settling day January 28th, 1916.

MANSLAUGHTER OF A LUKONG.

A LENIENT SENTENCE.

"It seems to me that what happened was this," said Mr. Justice Gompertz, in passing sentence on a Chinese who was charged with the manslaughter of a Lukong. "Prisoner resisted the lawful search of the constable and used insulting language to him, and that there was a scuffle on the pier. It seems to be certain that prisoner had no intention whatever of throwing the man into the sea or causing him any grievous hurt. He has caused the death of the man, however, and he must be punished. I take into consideration his previous good character, and the fact that he has been in prison for two months waiting for his trial. I sentence him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour."

A big fire broke out at 1-132, The Broadway, Shanghai, in the early hours of the morning of December 29th, the upper floors of five shops near the junction of the Broadway and Minghong Road being involved. Owing to the content of the shops, which included some spirits, the Brigade had a hard task in hand, and it was not before fourteen jets were at work that the fire was held, and it took quite two hours before it was extinguished. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

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ATTENTIONS

LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR

GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS,

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF SCORERS, CADDY BAGS, CLOCK GOLF.

GOLF PAINT, TEES, CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, 25th December, 1915.

PHONE: 1687.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have This Day REMOVED our Town Office from Alexandra Buildings to 1st Floor, HOTEL MARYONA, BAKER & Co., Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1335]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 10 Shares numbered 2789/2790 in the above Office standing in the name of HO E OAN (deceased) has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 13th January, 1916, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said HO E OAN (deceased) and no transaction taking place under the Old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1336]

CHINESE CURIOS.

A CHINESE has lately brought from Peking many kinds of CURIOS. The collection is on view at the Ming Lee Boarding House, No. 119, Connaught Road Central, First Floor, and may be seen any day between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. All those who are interested in such articles are cordially invited to pay a visit of inspection.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1337]

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SALANIS,"
4,500 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 31st January.

For Freight or passage apply to
THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1338]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1916.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1333]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS RESIDENT IN THE COLONY are reminded that applications for new shares, as above, must be lodged with the Company's Bankers in Hongkong, the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than the 31st December, 1915.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1334]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1913, of Fifty Shares Nos. 8311-8360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. W. I. A. KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 13th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1277]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificates of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY, or other Certificate or Certificate in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 5518—50 Shares numbered 2447/2462B dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1273]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [905]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1312]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, 4 Bath, & 6 Ample Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year.

Apply to—
COLBOURNE LITTLE,
18 Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1301]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Croydon, Kowloon,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1169]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [39]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, Kowloon.

NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

NO. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [1177]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORT OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

Revised by THE MESSRS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

AUCTION



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1916, at 8 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road and South of I. L. 1216, Robinson Road respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal of CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Area (Approx.)	Area (Actual)
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1320]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Astetic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [738]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturer in all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED SHOT. From No. 8SSG. at \$6, 87 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS a Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [1092]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO. GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description.

In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [515]

NOW READY.

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT

MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND CORREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PRICE:

Cloth Cover \$1.25

Paper 0.30

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE \$3 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS OFFICE or Local Booksellers.

WINE AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE No. 1—\$20.

3 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bottles Sherry, Light Dry.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
2 Bottles Gin.
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE No. 2—\$26.

1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bottle Sparkling Burgundy.
2 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.
1 Bottle Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Gin.
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

CASE No. 3—\$30.

2 Bottles St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bottle Sherry Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Very Fine Old Brown Brandy E Quality.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
3 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BIRTH.

BRILL—At "Belvedere," 134, The Peak, Hongkong, on December 29th, the wife of W. H. Bell of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS SELLIGER—At H. B. M. Consulate, Cathedral, on December 22nd, Herbert Thomas, son of the late John L. Thomas, of Liverpool, to Marie Chryso-Luise Seliger, younger daughter of Friedrich W. C. Seliger, of Berlin.

DEATH.

BLISS—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on December 23rd, Venetia May, the beloved wife of Leonard Bliss.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, O.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3rd DECEMBER, 1915.

CABINET AND CONSPIRACY.

AMONG the glowing accounts which have reached us of the success attending Lord Derry's recruiting campaign, it is something of a shock to learn that the members of the Government are seriously divided over the advisability of continuing the voluntary system. Until the Prime Minister makes his promised announcement in the House of Commons with regard to the results of the recent appeal to the manhood of Great Britain any opinion as to how the present situation has arisen must necessarily be conjectural. It seems, however, probable that though the response of the nation, taken as a whole, has been satisfactory, the figures in some of the classes have been disappointing and that, consequently, an influential section of the Cabinet is in favour of resorting to compulsory measures. It will be remembered that in the House of Commons on November 2nd, Mr. Asquith gave a pledge that if a sufficient number of young men not indispensable to business of national importance did not volunteer before the 30th of the month the Government would seek compulsory powers before calling upon married men to fulfil their engagement to serve. Lord Derry's scheme ensured that every man should have brought to his knowledge the fact that the country needed his services in some form or other. For the purpose

of calling up recruits the men were divided into forty-six groups. The first twenty-three groups consisted of unmarried men graded according to age; while the remaining twenty-three groups were composed of married men, who, it was understood, would not be called upon until the unmarried groups were exhausted. The question at issue would appear to turn, therefore, upon the number of men required, and on this point the estimates vary considerably. After the reverses in France and the fall of Antwerp a million men were called for. Later two millions were mentioned, and then three. Now authority has been given to raise four millions, and obviously fidelity has not been reached. In considering these figures we must not lose sight of the population of the British Isles. The census returning for England and Wales in 1911 gave the number of men between the ages of eighteen and forty as less than six and a half millions. To this total must, of course, be added the number available in Scotland and Ireland—possibly another million. Of this total, about three millions have already enlisted. From the remainder, probably twenty per cent. of the gross total must be deducted as unfit, thus leaving less than three millions available. Of these, sixty per cent. are married, while a large proportion are engaged in essential industries from which they cannot be released if we are to maintain the supply of munitions to the armies in the field and husband our resources for this war of exhaustion. As we are told, however, that Mr. Lloyd George, who is the Minister of Munitions and the author of the phrase that the war would be won by "silver bullets," is in favour of compulsion, it must be assumed that there is still a considerable proportion of unmarried men who can be spared and who have shown reluctance to enrol their names upon the register. In a large percentage of cases it is probable that the reasons which prevented them from volunteering earlier in the war still obtain. It does not, of course, follow by any means that because a man is single he has no responsibilities. Not infrequently he has a mother or sister to support, and he feels that his first duty is to them. Though many firms have made it easy for their employees to go to the front by agreeing to pay half their salaries while they are absent and to keep their places open for them when they return there are thousands of others whose circumstances have not permitted them to offer similar inducements. It would not be just, therefore, to brand as a shirker every man who has hesitated to volunteer, and that is no doubt the reason why the canvassers under Lord Derry's scheme were instructed to make a careful note of the reasons given by each of those who declined to enlist. To compel every one of these men to go to the front before other men, who, though married, may be in far better circumstances, would seem an injustice, and this may be one of the considerations weighing with the many eminent statesmen who still cling to the voluntary system, which, in view of the opposition which has been threatened by some of the Trades Unions and by the Nationalist Party in Ireland, is not likely to be abandoned so long as there is any hope of its yielding the numbers required. That the war must be won at all costs is admitted on all sides, but there are those who still believe that the freedom-loving sons of the British Empire will be found prepared to make voluntarily the sacrifices necessary to the attainment of that end. Whether their faith is justified events will soon show.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Captain A. E. Wearne, of Reuter's Agency, Peking, who went home to volunteer for active service early in the year, has left Australia for the front.

Dr. John O. Ferguson is returning to Peking about the middle of January, says an exchange. It is said that he has been offered the post of Counsellor—Ku Wen—in the Chen-shih-fang.

The variety concert held under the auspices of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club in aid of the funds of the British Women's Work Association on December 19th and 20th realised \$5,400.

The Chinese Government has decided that the new Constitution of the Empire shall be drafted within a period of three months. It will be made ready as soon as the Convocation of the Citizens' Convention takes place.

The total output of the Kailashan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th December, amounted to 15 tons and the sales to 87,704 tons.

The wolves have been more daring in Kansu this year, coming down to villages and killing children. Several years ago the wolves played dread havoc, even attacking adults in broad daylight.

The many friends of 2nd Lieut. R. A. Long will be glad to hear that a letter has been received from him dated Nov. 23rd. He is with the 42nd Brigade, R.F.A., in the 3rd Division "somewhere in France." He writes in the best of health and spirits.

The "China Stock and Share Book" by Mr. H. E. Morris and Mr. C. R. Maguire has just been issued for 1915. In a concise form this carefully-prepared work of reference contains all the necessary information for investors in shares quoted on China exchanges and a précis of the accounts of the companies for four, five, and six years past.

According to the report of the Ministry of Education, China has at present 11 universities, 21 colleges, 7 technical schools, 3 medical colleges, 415 normal schools, 502 middle schools, 60,071 primary schools, 985 half-day schools, 85 military medical schools, 298 girls' schools, 79 industrial schools, 49 law schools, and 73 schools established by foreigners.

Telegraphic advice has been received by the Hongkong office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that the *Kamo Maru*, *Kashima Maru*, *Senaki Maru* and *Wakasa Maru*, all outward bound for Europe, will proceed, after Colombo, via Durban, Cape Town, and Madeira, thence to London. A call will not, therefore, be made at Marseilles and consequently cargo and passengers for that port cannot at present be accepted.

Li Pui, the Chinese who was convicted at the November Criminal Sessions of murder in a brothel at West Point, expiated his crime on the gallows in Victoria Gaol yesterday. He killed two employees in the same house and attempted the life of another. At the inquest, in the afternoon, held by the Coroner (Mr. F. A. Hazeland), Dr. McKenny said that death resulted from fracture of the neck, and a verdict was returned accordingly. The jurors were Messrs. G. K. Haxton, A. A. Fyfe, and H. Hayner.

Mr. Charles Mills, an American aviator, arrived in Japan by *Shinyo-maru* bringing with him two machines—a monoplane and a biplane. He is to make flights in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other cities. After spending several weeks in Japan, he intends to proceed to China, Java and Australia. Mr. Mills is a young American of about twenty-five. In his flight he "loops the loop" and does the "Dead Dive." During the civil disturbance in Mexico he took an active part as aviator, serving first with General Villa's Army, and later under General Carranza.

Seven bomb cases were found in the possession of a man who was arrested while coming off the Yau-mai ferry wharf at Hongkong. He was brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. He declared that he had brought the bomb cases from Manila and intended to use them to kill high Chinese officials at Canton and Peking. Another Chinese was charged with unlawful possession of 15 bomb cases. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence, and the case was remanded, bail being granted in \$1,000.

New decorations to commemorate the inauguration of the new Empire will be issued to officials on Yuan Shih-kai's formal accession to the Throne. The State Department has decided that there shall be two kinds of decorations—one of gold and the other of silver. Both will be in the form of a full moon and the figure of a dragon will be stamped on the rim, while the Divine Face of the Emperor in his *men and fu* will form the central figure of the decoration. The ribbon attached to the gold decoration will be of yellow satin and embroidered with figures of yellow dragons.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above is to be held to-day. The "Orders of the Day" are as follows:

Second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the fees to be paid in the Colony in respect of various things and matters to be granted or done under the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Tramway Ordinance, 1902."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Societies Ordinance, 1911."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ordinance, 1913-1914."

THE WAR.

COMPULSION CRISIS.

PRIME MINISTER'S DECISION.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESS IN VOSGES.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ENEMY PREPARATIONS FOR RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE. EFFECTIVE BRITISH REPLY.

LONDON, December 28th.

British official message states that last night we exploded a mine near Fricourt, inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy. To-day the enemy has shown rather more than usual artillery activity, notably south of the Le Bassée Canal, near Armentières and Ypres. We replied effectively, and good results were observed.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 28th.

A communiqué states that there has been intense artillery activity in the Vosges and along the entire front at Hartmannsweilerkopf.

An attempt by the enemy to emerge from his trenches on the slopes of Rehfsen Hill was stopped by a curtain of fire.

GAINS IN VOSGES EXTENDED. AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODED.

PARIS, December 28th.

A communiqué states:—Our artillery exploded an ammunition depot near Steenstraete, and we effectively bombarded the railway station near Lens and a sector of Augres. Our bombardment in the wood region of Rheims started a great conflagration. French artillery in Lorraine successfully cannonaded enemy works. There has been an intense artillery duel in the Vosges. We carried some trenches at Hartmannsweilerkopf which were still held by the enemy between the summits of Rehfsen and Hirsstein, capturing 100 prisoners.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA PREPARED. GOOD WORK OF BRITISH.

LONDON, December 28th.

General Castelnau, interviewed at Athens, stated that he was thoroughly satisfied with what he had seen at Salonika. He was much impressed with the appearance and equipment of the British troops, and the work they had done in rendering Salonika impregnable.

He stated that should further reinforcements be required they are ready close at hand.

AUSTRIANS REPLACED BY BAVARIANS.

LONDON, December 28th.

Three Bavarian Divisions are concentrated between Uskub and the Greek frontier, while three Austrian Divisions which the Serbians severely punished have been sent to Alsace.

OMINOUS ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS.

SALONIKA, December 28th.

Though the Greeks are increasingly hopeful that the Central Powers will remain inactive in Macedonia, various reports show that the enemy is concentrating large forces and stores at Doiran and Ghevgeli, apparently with a view to an offensive.

THE NEAR EAST.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT. AN IMAGINATIVE TURKISH STORY.

LONDON, December 28th.

Yesterday's Turkish communiqué contains an imaginative story of fighting on the Egyptian frontiers.

In contradiction of this, the Press Bureau announces that there has been no fighting on the frontier between the 14th inst. and the 24th inst. but the principal Arab force was located on the 25th and dispersed.

Reuters' Cairo correspondent states that the troops engaged included New Zealanders and Sikhs, the casualties being slight.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKING OF THE "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

CALLOUSNESS OF SUBMARINE CREW.

MALTA, December 28th.

There were 318 persons aboard the French mail steamer *Ville de la Ciotat*, including 135 passengers, of whom three were British. Survivors state that the liner was off Crete at 10 o'clock in the morning on Friday when she sighted, first, a Dutch steamer, and then, a minute later, a Greek steamer. Almost immediately a terrific explosion shook the liner from stem to stern and the water rushed in. Simultaneously with the explosion, a submarine, flying the Austrian flag, appeared on the surface a few yards away.

The general opinion aboard is that one of the neutral vessels was covering the submarine. Both disappeared.

Despite the enormous hole in the stern and the shock there was no panic on the *Ville de la Ciotat*. Five boats and rafts were launched. One boat capsized, and its occupants, all women and children, were drowned. Another boat was smashed as the ship's side. Finally the liner plunged, taking down most of those who perished. The submarine remained until the liner disappeared, and then circled round the lifeboats, jeering at the survivors, telling them "There is a British steamer behind. It will pick you up."

The British steamer *Mercos* came up two hours later, and spent 30 minutes in rescue work, though the submarine was still visible.

THE "YASAKA MARU."

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

WASHINGTON, December 28th.

The American Consul at Port Said confirms the statement that the N.Y.K. liner *Yasaka Maru* was sunk without warning. No attempt was made by the *Yasaka Maru* to escape.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, December 28th.

The British steamer *Venestrum* has been sunk. The crew were landed.

VARNA AGAIN BOMBARDED.

ROME, December 28th.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the Russians again bombarded Varna on Friday and sank a Bulgarian torpedo-boat. Numerous fires were observed in the town.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

CREW'S TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS.

LONDON, December 28th.

The crew of the Swedish steamer *Nereus*, which was sunk in the North Sea on the 25th inst. when bound from Boston, Lincolnshire, to Copenhagen, have been landed at Grimsby and Immingham. The men spent three days in the boats in terrible weather, and were completely exhausted when rescued.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO RUSH ENTANGLEMENTS.

PETROGRAD, December 28th.

A communiqué records German activity south of Lake Iabbi. The Germans attempted to rush the barbed wire entanglements, but the Russians leaped out of their trenches and tackled their assailants, and drove them to their own trenches. Fierce fighting continues in Galicia.

SEVERE RUSSIAN WINTER.

WOLVES ATTACK PEASANTS.

LONDON, December 28th.

Belated telegrams from Russia, which have been held up owing to the interruption of the cable service, show that the winter is the most severe for years.

The thermometer on the Russian front mostly registers 45 degrees of frost.

Wolves have already appeared on the Western Dvina, killing farm animals in daylight and attacking the peasants.

GERMANS FORTIFYING ON COLOSSAL SCALE.

BUT TROOPS ARE DETERIORATING.

PARIS, December 28th.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Germans have fortified their whole front on a colossal scale. The entire Vilna-Dvinsk region bristles with trenches, the whole line of the Bug river being fortified formidably.

The number of the enemy's machine-guns has reached an extraordinary figure, and his supply of automatic rifles is increasing daily.

While the German troops have deteriorated, the Austrians seem better than at the beginning of the war, and they surrender less frequently. Nevertheless, they are falling back in the Teatoriyak region and are held up in Galicia.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TREASON IN GERMANY.

TEN SOCIALISTS CHARGED.

BERLIN, December 28th.

The *Vorwärts* announces that the trial of ten Socialists has opened at Karlsruhe on a charge of high treason. Three others are accused of incitement to revolt.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN AMERICA.

BRITISH CARGO DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, December 28th.

Reuters' correspondent reports another case of incendiarism, as a result of which a large portion of the sugar cargo of the British steamer *Inchmoor* was destroyed.

It is suspected that combustible chemicals were mixed with the cargo.

INTERESTING DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, December 28th.

Colonel House, President Wilson's special emissary, who is going to Europe to convey the President's views to the American Ambassadors, has left.

Captain Boy-Ed (the disgraced German Naval Attaché) departed on the same ship under a British safe-conduct.

Captain Boy-Ed, interviewed, denounced the "reckless utterances of the irresponsible Press."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, December 28th.

Several thousand pounds damage was caused by fire in a rice mill warehouse at Liverpool.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CABINET SITUATION.

DEVELOPING RAPIDLY.

FOR AND AGAINST COMPULSION.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Cabinet situation is developing rapidly. The opinion is now expressed, at least in hostile quarters, that the Ministry stands at the parting of the ways and that time for definite action and decision has arrived. The situation is similar to that of historic Cabinets prior to the outbreak of war.

The Liberal Press scouts the idea of a General Election as being a costly and unnecessary luxury at the present moment.

The fact that the Cabinet adjourned until to-day without coming to a decision has aroused most active speculation, but the speculation is mostly guess work.

The *Daily Mail* makes a plump statement, and says it is understood that before the Cabinet meeting Mr. Lloyd George made his own position clear in a message to Mr. Asquith, intimating that unless Mr. Asquith's pledge is interpreted in the strictest sense, and compulsion is applied to single men he could not remain in the Government.

The *Daily Mail* understands that Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour, Earl Crew, Baron Buckmaster, Mr. McKenna, Sir John Simon, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Birrell, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Henderson oppose Conscription, especially Mr. Balfour, who is resolutely opposed thereto.

The Ministers favouring immediate compulsion are Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. F.E. Smith, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long and Lord Selborne.

The attitude of Earl Kitchener and Mr. Bonar Law is not yet defined.

The *Morning Post* forecasts a certain reconstruction of the Cabinet, and agrees with the *Daily Chronicle* that a General Election at present would be a hollow sham.

One point which emerges from the tangle of speculations is that Mr. Asquith will certainly keep his pledge to married men, and to-day's meeting of the Cabinet is expected to show whether his statesmanship will enable him to reconcile the conflicting elements.

ANOTHER MEETING.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Cabinet met this morning, and there was again a large attendance, which was presided over by Mr. Asquith.

It is considered that further meetings will be necessary before the Government is able to announce its decision based on Lord Derby's recruiting figures.

The Cabinet meeting lasted for two and a half hours.

Mr. Asquith subsequently held a War Council, Earl Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour being present.

PREMIER SAID TO HAVE DECIDED ON COMPULSION.

LONDON, December 28th.

The *Morning Post* and the *Daily Chronicle* state that Mr. Asquith at yesterday's Cabinet meeting told his colleagues that he had decided that a measure of compulsion towards the single men who had not enlisted was necessary.

HOPEFUL RECRUITING PROSPECTS.

LONDON, December 28th.

The recruiting offices have re-opened after the holidays.

The numbers enlisted for immediate service are sufficient to indicate that a period of renewed activity is beginning.

GALE IN BRITAIN.

WALES PRACTICALLY ISOLATED.

LONDON, December 28th.

The gale continues to be general throughout the British Isles, and damage is reported everywhere.

Wales is practically isolated telegraphically and telephonically.

Hundreds of roofs of houses have been ripped off.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT'S POWERS.

MELBOURNE, December 28th.

The *Age* says that the State Parliaments having failed to pass the Bill conferring on the Commonwealth Government during the war and for a period of one year thereafter the powers sought by Referendum, with limitations, a special sitting of the Federal Parliament will be summoned to pass legislation to overcome the difficulty.

ELECTRICAL PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

THE GERMAN COMPETITION.

Mr. W. G. L. Riddle, the new president of the Birmingham and District Electrical Club, who has recently returned from China, gave an interesting account of the electrical prospects in China at a complimentary dinner to which he was entertained by the members.

After extolling the electrical undertaking at Shanghai, with its profits of 7.5 and even 10 per cent per annum, he went on to consider the many other existing and proposed supply undertakings in China at the present time; their name is legion. The Chinese are essentially a commercial nation and thoroughly alive to the value of electricity supply as an investment. Also they are now realising the manifold possibilities of electrical driving for industrial purposes. China is a celestial because there is no Board of Trade, Local Government Board, or any form of administrative control which would tend to impose "capital-sinking restrictions" or discourage enterprise. These departments in England no doubt have their uses, but it would be idle to ignore the impetus given to Chinese undertakings owing to the absence of inflexible restrictions and requirements of a conservative and enterprise-damping nature. Nevertheless, there certainly are influences here and there which are stifling electrical progress in its infancy, and making the task of those interested in electrical plant importation a difficult and disheartening proposition.

One extremely important condition to be complied with, however, is the system of long credit and extended payment adopted by Continental firms. Open to criticism as this certainly is, it is just as certainly responsible for a large proportion of the engineering enterprises undertaken by the Chinese. One may, for example, take the case of a 10,000 spindle electrically driven cotton mill, built and equipped without any expenditure upon the part of the nominal owners, the whole of the plant being supplied under an arrangement whereby its cost is to be met by the surplus revenue (if any) after payment of a fixed minimum dividend. Such is the faith of the factors of the plant in the possibilities of the cotton industry in China. Of course, the ubiquitous German is the greatest competitor. He has almost ruined Far Eastern business by severe cutting of prices. Subsidised by his internal Government, and helped by his bankers, he has been in a position to secure many contracts which in the natural order of things might have been executed in Great Britain. Since the outbreak of hostilities neither Britain nor Germany has been able to take contracts.

Last April America and Japan were securing the bulk of the trade. Japan is already producing very creditable copies of the best European and American practice, and although present production is insufficient to allow them to compete with advantage, it is certain that time will amend that, and the Japanese will have the advantage of low freight, and insurance, and also of quick deliveries. British merchants in China do not receive the help from the British manufacturers that is essential to secure this trade. Very few large manufacturers have their own representatives on the spot. The majority, without any salary, some form of merchants, and if any help were desired by the merchants the manufacturers would not give it. Hence the success of the Germans.

A KINDLY GERMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Merson, of 17, Mount Street, Aberdeen, have received a letter telling of the death in action of their son, Lance-Corporal Lawrence B. Merson, 4th Gordons. The letter came from the sister of a German soldier who found the body in a trench, removed the identification disc, all papers and letters, including payment book, and sent them to his sister at Frankfurt, with the request that she should let the Highlander's relatives know of his death. The letters were forwarded by an uncle in Switzerland.

"It is a very sad matter I am writing you," says the German girl's letter. "My brother sent home a letter from the front and begged me to write you. He stands in the west, and it was in his first letter since the hard fight here. 'My eldest brother was killed last year at Ypres, so that I know how glad we were to hear any details of his death. I think you have already heard that Lawrence B. Merson, whom I believe to be your son, did not come back from the last fight. 'We were enemies, but pain and mourning are uniting us. So thought my brother, too, for he wrote everything about your son he could find out. I just will translate it to you.'"

"We led the way to our position and found there a dead Highlander, who had a deep wound above the right eye, probably by a thrust bayonet. We found the following objects:—Book of payment, mark of distinction, a small sketch, and an instrument against the gases."

"The dead Englishman had his gun with the bayonet at it, and there were spots of blood on it. He was a Highlander with a kilt and bare knees. 'My brother sent these photos. I am sure my brother and his comrades did all honour to their enemy who died in their fight.'"

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL DAY OF INTERCESSION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will allow me to announce through the medium of your paper that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have, with the entire approbation and endorsement of His Majesty the King, requested that Sunday next, January 2nd, may be observed as a day of solemn intercession to Almighty God in connection with the war and of thankful recognition of the devotion which has been forthcoming in the manhood and womanhood of our country. I have requested the Chaplains in charge of the Anglican Churches in the Colony to carry out their Graces' suggestion and to hold such services of intercession at the usual hours on Sunday next.—I am, Yours, etc., G. H. VICTORIA.

Hongkong December 28th, 1915.

HONGKONG LADIES' WAR WORK.

Parties of Hongkong ladies have been working very enthusiastically in the cause of the wounded, and there was an interesting little exhibition of the results of their labours in one of the rooms at the City Hall yesterday. The Ladies' Bandage Class, under Mrs. Philpotts, made no fewer than 2,698 ordinary and many-tailed bandages and 12 flannel shirts in the course of a month. The party met at the City Hall on two mornings per week, there being an average attendance of about 30.

A working party under Mrs. N. J. Stubb prepared the following articles:—10 surgical shirts, 2 medical shirts, 12 bed jackets, 12 vests, and 61 hot-water bottle covers. These have all been made in about a fortnight.

The wife of the Governor of Macao sent a consignment of mufflers, gloves, caps, etc., to be added to the Hongkong ladies' list.

The articles are to be despatched to the British base hospital at Alexandria at the end of the week.

The members of the working parties pay a subscription of \$2 per month, but funds are urgently needed, and subscriptions will be welcomed.

OPIUM ON "HAICHING."

The No. 1 Steward of the s.s. *Haiching* was charged before Mr. Hazard yesterday with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium and with aiding or abetting in the export of same from Hongkong, without the necessary permit. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant. P.C. Fallon gave evidence to finding the opium in a sideboard in the saloon of the vessel.

The chief officer of the ship, who was called to give evidence for the prosecution, said that all the "boys" of the ship had access to the same sideboard and that it was not always locked up.

Mr. d'Almada—If 10,000 diversions were found in that drawer, would you say that they belonged to the steward, the defendant?—I would say they were my own until they were claimed by someone else.

His Worship—You would be liable to prosecution for larceny as a bailor. You should hand the money to the Police in that case.

Mr. d'Almada—It is a pig you did not claim this valuable opium as your own! The defendant was discharged.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER AT ABERDEEN.

SEQUEL TO THEFTS OF GARDEN PRODUCE.

The two Chinese who are charged with the manslaughter of another Chinese at Aberdeen on the 1st inst. came before the Chief Justice yesterday.

Opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Orme said that the alleged crime was committed at night at a small village on the Deep Water Bay road about a mile to the east of Aberdeen. Prisoners depended for their livelihood upon the vegetable gardens, from which there had been thefts. An alarm was raised on the night of the crime of the presence of a thief, and prisoners found deceased and beat him with bamboo poles. They then went to the police station to ask for the arrest of the supposed thief, who died later in the Government Civil Hospital. He would not be able to prove the exact share that the prisoners took in inflicting the injuries.

Dr. Koch, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the injuries were such as could have been caused by the bamboo poles produced. Among the injuries sustained were a fracture of the skull and a rupture of the kidney, either of which was sufficient to cause death.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

INAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
Beware of Imitations
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BURNING RASH ON HANDS AND FEET

Itched fearfully. Between Fingers
and Joints. Came Out on Little
Girl Too. Then Little Boy Got It.
Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment.
All Well.

Kidneys, High St., Crediton, Devon.
Eggs.—My complaint came out in a red
rash with little blisters of water and it used
to itch and burn fearfully. My hands were
so bad I could not do anything for myself
or the children. The rash was all in be-
tween the fingers and joints. My hands
and feet were hot, would itch more when I
went to bed. Then my little girl came out
all over in a red rash on her hands and face.
It was like pimples with a watery head
which used to itch and burn fearfully. I
had to let her keep her face from scratching
herself. I tried ointments but she got
worse instead of better. Then my little
boy got it. The rash developed into sores
on the children would scratch until it would
bleed. They were home from school for
nearly three months.

"Seeing the Cuticura advertisement I
sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. I found it very soothing and it
stopped the itching so we were able to sleep
at night. I bought more Cuticura Soap and
Ointment and by the time I used two boxes
of Cuticura Ointment and three boxes of
Cuticura Soap we were all well. It is now
six months since we were cured and no sign
of its return." (Signed) Mrs. Hanney,
Jan. 20, 1914.

Samples Free by Post
Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are
sold throughout the world, a sample of
each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free
upon request. Address Post-Box, F. New-
bury & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise,
surrounded with inflammation and
swollen, that when you get your finger on
the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If
so, under the skin you have poison, which
poison your blood are swollen, the joints being
swollen, the same with the ankles, round
which the skin may be discolored, or there
may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to con-
tinue, will deprive you of the use of your
limbs. You may have attended various hospitals,
and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to
amputation; but do not. Try the
Grasshopper Ointment, it is a sure and
certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers,
Abscesses, Hemorrhoids, Kernels, Fungus,
Alopecia, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles,
Scalds, Sores, Itch, and Dog Bites and all
Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug
Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
ington Street, LITTLE and 2nd floor, London.
Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
LOSS OF
MEMORY
AND
DEBILITY
and
NERVES
CHAPOTEAU'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve
force, cures Neurasthenia, dyspepsia,
insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults
and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Proclamation dated
March 18th, 1914.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1.—Flour.	
(a.)—First Grade.	
per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	9.00
(b.)—Second Grade.	
per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	8.00
(c.)—Third Grade.	
per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	7.00
2.—Timed Milk.	
(a.)—Sweetened Condensed Milk.	
per 1 lb. tin	0.25
(b.)—Unsweetened Condensed Milk.	
per 1 lb. tin	0.25
(c.)—Sterilized Milk, per tin (16oz.)	0.25
(d.)—Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	0.25
(e.)—Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	0.20
3.—Sugar.	
Cane (in 50 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystal, 50 lb. tin	1.15
Soft, No. 1 quality, per 50 lb. tin	1.15
Soft, No. 2 quality, per 50 lb. tin	1.15
Soft, No. 3 quality, per 50 lb. tin	1.15
4.—Frozen Meat.	
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Daily Farm price list, and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]	

5.—Market Produce.

1.—Meat.	
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 1st class	19
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 2nd class	18
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 3rd class	17
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 4th class	16
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 5th class	15
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 6th class	14
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 7th class	13
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 8th class	12
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 9th class	11
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 10th class	10
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 11th class	9
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 12th class	8
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 13th class	7
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 14th class	6
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 15th class	5
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 16th class	4
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 17th class	3
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 18th class	2
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 19th class	1
Meat, 1st York—Beef, 20th class	0

6.—Poultry.

Kai Tai—Chicken	15
Kai Tai—Duck	14
Kai Tai—Goose	13
Kai Tai—Turkey	12
Kai Tai—Pheasant	11
Kai Tai—Partridge	10
Kai Tai—Quail	9
Kai Tai—Pigeon	8
Kai Tai—Pouter	7
Kai Tai—Cuckoo	6
Kai Tai—Lark	5
Kai Tai—Sparrow	4
Kai Tai—Robin	3
Kai Tai—Wren	2
Kai Tai—Thrush	1
Kai Tai—Starling	0

7.—Fish.

Kai Tai—Barbel	15
Kai Tai—Bream	14
Kai Tai—Carp	13
Kai Tai—Catfish	12
Kai Tai—Crab	11
Kai Tai—Eel	10
Kai Tai—Goby	9
Kai Tai—Haddock	8
Kai Tai—Halibut	7
Kai Tai—Mackerel	6
Kai Tai—Pike	5
Kai Tai—Salmon	4
Kai Tai—Shad	3
Kai Tai—Trout	2
Kai Tai—Tuna	1
Kai Tai—Wahoo	0

MR. CHURCHILL AT THE ADMIRALTY.

THREE YEARS OF SHIPBUILDING.

The Times Naval Correspondent writes:—
To his looker on resignation to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill says that he will vindicate his administration of the Admiralty and assign to him his due share in the vast series of preparations and operations which have secured us the command of the sea. He was referring presumably in the main to the events of the first eight months of the war, for a clear understanding of which it is manifestly too soon to expect all the necessary particulars. A brief survey, however, of the work of shipbuilding at the Admiralty during the three years before the war should be interesting and timely at this moment.
Mr. Churchill told us at Dundee that he "was sent to the Admiralty in 1911, after the Agadir crisis had nearly brought us into war, with the express duty laid upon me by the Prime Minister to put the Fleet in a state of instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany." In the speech he made on presenting his first Navy Estimates he reviewed the naval situation as it was then, and as a result he was able to say that we possessed more Dreadnoughts than any other two Powers in the world, and that if all the Dreadnoughts in the world were sunk at once, our naval superiority would be greater than it was at that moment. He was also able to say that the Admiralty were prepared to guarantee absolutely the main security of the country and of the Empire day by day for the next few years, and that if the House would grant the Admiralty what is asked in the future that prospect might be indefinitely extended. Thus Mr. Churchill acknowledged that he had a very firm foundation to build upon.
The task which Mr. Churchill set himself on coming to the Admiralty was twofold—first, to organize the actual shipbuilding which he found the country possessed on such lines that the navy of no single Power should be able to engage us at any single moment—even our most unfavourable moment—with any reasonable prospect of success. Secondly, in view of what was being done abroad, to add to our strength so that we should have at all times a sufficient margin to be able to meet at any moment the naval forces of an attacking Power at their selected moment. In furtherance of the first object he carried out to its fullest stage of development that reorganization of the organization of the First, Second, and Third Fleets which had been fore-shadowed in the great reforms of Lord Fisher. The result of this was seen in the prompt and effective manner in which mobilization was carried out and the Fleet placed at the strategic points necessary to foil the purposes of the enemy when war was declared. Here it was that the decision, initiative, and courage of the Board under his direction were exhibited in the highest degree.
In the Estimate for three years which he placed before the House of Commons he prepared to give the nation the additional ships and men necessary to maintain and enlarge the naval supremacy we already possessed. In the three years from 1912 to 1914 inclusive, he estimated for 18 battleships. In the four of his first programme he struck out an entirely new line. He laid down as a principle that the most expensive ship in the world should also be for all purposes the strongest. The new type was to be not so fast as our latest battleships, but possessing speed sufficient to overtake and manœuvre against any battle fleet that could be assembled in the next few years. In addition to this speed the type was to possess heavier armament and better protection than any battleship yet designed. The new ships were the *Queen Elizabeths*, of which the fifth was provided in the gift ship *Malaya*, and five of which should now, according to Mr. Churchill's speech on 27th November, 1914, be serving with the Fleet.
The four ships of the following programme showed a decided retrogression, inasmuch as they were to be coal-driven instead of oil-driven, but in February last Mr. Churchill stated that the Admiralty had found it possible to convert the *Royal Sovereign*, the first of this new class, to a completely oil-fuel basis. The gave a homogeneous squadron of six vessels of the *Queen Elizabeth* type. In addition to this ship, Mr. Churchill mentioned in the same speech, that three of the sister ships to the *Royal Sovereign* would be completed by the end of 1915. Furthermore, as every one knows, owing to the large number of vessels of the battleship class which were building in this country for foreign Powers when war broke out, Mr. Churchill was also able to add to the strength of the Fleet in this direction to the extent of three vessels. He has, therefore, been able to add to the battle fleet, 13 ships, for which he may justly take credit as the product of his administration.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 28th.

	Previous Day	On Dec. 28th	On Dec. 29th
Barometer	29.94	29.95	29.91
Temperature	71	61	61
Humidity	7	84	74
Wind Direction	West	—	East
Force	2	0	3
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 28th .. 63
Lowest open air Temperature on 28th .. 50

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th December to 31st January, 1915.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day	Time	Day	Time
Wed.	30	11.29	5.2
Thurs.	31	11.38	5.6
Fri.	1	11.47	6.0
Sat.	2	11.56	6.4
Sun.	3	12.05	6.8
Mon.	4	12.14	7.2
Tues.	5	12.23	7.6

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,
1915, WITH INDEX. Price \$5.00.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.

Hongkong, 10th August 1915.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

AIM DIRECT AT THE HEART OF THE ENEMY.

The Times Military Correspondent writes:—
Now that we have re-established a logical system of conducting war at the staff of Government, it is well to pause for a moment and to examine how we can do better when current affairs are liquidated, and the principles of strategy resume their sway.
Some people are scandalized because the Prime Minister, in a recent speech, ventured to point out that military considerations were not the only things that weighed in the decision of a plan of campaign, and that policy necessarily entered into the balance. But he might even have gone further, and have quoted Clausewitz to show that policy is necessarily paramount, and that everything must be subordinate to it. That great writer showed long ago that the subordination of the political point of view to the military would be contrary to common sense, for, he declared, policy has declared the war; it is the intelligent faculty; war only the instrument, and not the reverse.
But policy may be good or bad. It has been common in past wars, and it is more than common in the present war, to hear people speak of the prejudicial influence of policy of the conduct of war. But Clausewitz observed that people who speak like this in reality say something different from what they mean. It is not the influence of the policy itself which should be found fault with, and if the influence of policy is to cause us to diverge from our objective and to waste our means, which are always limited, upon discursive operations, the cause is to be sought in a mistaken policy, and not in anything else.
HOME DEFENCE.
We were a maritime Power when the war began. We had a Navy equal to its mission, and alliances brought to it a vast accession of naval strength. We had, on the whole, thought out fairly well the manner in which we should conduct war at sea, and, although new methods of war which we had not quite fathomed brought us some annoyances, and we also made some minor mistakes, we succeeded upon the whole in securing our own, and apparently, held almost undisputed sway at sea. But when we remember that the German Navy has not yet said its word, and that an attack upon England is the great overmastering passion of our chief enemy, we have no right to wrap ourselves up in any comfortable theories. Every examination by every competent body has ended with the conclusion that the security of these islands depends upon the joint and harmonious co-operation of the sea and land forces, and if we ever lose sight of this fact we neglect a paramount interest and run dangerous risks.
The new Cabinet War Committee cannot do anything better than begin by a review of home defence in its naval and military aspects. The reasons which demand this review are not fitted for public discussion, but it is common knowledge that the Grand Fleet is not in the Downs, that there has been a steady stream of troops going abroad for service overseas, and that the degree of our security varies constantly; not only according to our own dispositions, but also according to those of the enemy. There is still no military officer charged with the exclusive responsibility of home defence, and this fact remains an outrage upon common sense. Before the War Committee embark upon any fresh schemes for operations overseas they should further ascertain how many effective troops we possess for home defence, how this defence is organized, what assurance the Navy is prepared to give in the altered circumstances of the time, what guns, rifles, Maxim's, and ammunition are at the disposal of our home-staying troops, and what the precise value of these troops may be. The whole foundation for the success of our arms abroad is the assured security of these islands, and amongst all our military interests we should ever place this interest first, because it is that upon which all else depends.

THE WAR ON GERMAN COLONIES.

A second and minor interest for the War Committee is to close promptly and effectively the chapter of our war on German Colonies. It is incredible to us that two of these operations should still be dragging on. When we allow these affairs to be spun out we incur a double disadvantage, for we deprive ourselves by so much of troops which we require for more important undertakings, and further, we give the enemy time to develop his local resistance, and thereby to increase our difficulties and our losses when we deal with him. Our plan of operations against Germany was defective in that it failed to ensure the capture of all German Colonial possessions within three months of the outbreak of war, and this failure has involved us in much waste of material and unnecessary expense. We could not avoid the war with them more promptly, and the only remedy that we can make for past neglect is to make an end rapidly of these affairs so that we may restore the troops engaged upon them to more important duties.

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR.

The principal military operations upon which we are engaged is the defeat of the main German Army in Belgium and France. There are now some 110 German divisions in the Western theatre, 50 in the Eastern theatre with 40 Austro-Hungarian, and some 10 in Serbia with an equal force of Austrians. The centre of gravity of the German power is now, and has always been, in the West.
The right way to proceed is to order to succeed in war is to ascertain the centre of gravity of the enemy's power, and if possible, to reduce them to one; to act offensively against this centre of gravity without rest, and reprieve, and with all the forces that we can command; to preserve the defensive at all other points, and on no account whatsoever to make the principal attack dependent on, and still less subordinate to, any secondary or auxiliary operation which policy may impose upon us.

POET'S EXPERIENCE AS BOMB-THROWER.

D'ANNUNZIO'S PREDICAMENT IN A WATERPLANE.

M. Jean Orlère, the well-known Rome correspondent of the *Temps*, sends an account of a long conversation with Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, in the course of which the poet described the thrilling experiences of his flight above Trieste on August 7th, last. D'Annunzio, by the way, still has the bullet which grazed his elbow and lodged in the fuselage of the waterplane on that memorable day. It is now mounted on a circle of gold-bearing the inscription: "Trieste, 7 agosto, 1915."
"It was on the return journey," explained the poet, "that I experienced the real emotion. We had taken with us eight bombs, intending to let them drop round the city. The first seven fell successfully, as and where we wished, but when it came to the turn of the eighth bomb for some reason or other which I cannot explain the mechanism went wrong and the bomb stuck fast, half protruding, but defying our utmost efforts to release it. On the other hand it might at any moment drop of itself."
"The position was extremely critical. The Austrian waterplanes were in hot pursuit and it was time for us to return to Venice. At any sudden jerk of our machine the bomb might explode, to our utter destruction. But soon there were still graver dangers. We were now nearing Venice at full speed and a double peril threatened: either the bomb might explode just as the hydroplane struck the surface of the water, dealing death and destruction in the dock, or it might drop just as we were passing over the roofs of the city."
"This idea haunted and tortured me. Imagine me, the lover of Venice, the passionate poet of Venice, its would-be defender—imagine me, I say, causing the destruction of a single one of its houses, or the death of one of its children! I confess that never in my life have I experienced such terror. So, while with my left hand I continued pumping petrol, with my right, plunged as far as it would go, I held on to the explosive organ with all the strength of a twofold determination."
"At last we passed over the Lido and over the houses of Venice, and thanks to the pilot's skillful hand, landed gently on the unrolled bosom of a dock protected from the wind, and all was saved! But I confess I had lived! The Venetians, who wanted to give me an ovation, noticed that I was rather pale. I should think so! They little suspected how near I had been to bombarding them involuntarily!"

IT IS (ACCORD) TO SUPPOSE THAT A GENERAL STAFF WHICH KNOWS ITS BUSINESS, IF IT WOULD PROUDLY LIMIT ALL MILITARY OPERATIONS TO A MINIMUM OR DEVOTE TO THE LEAST POSSIBLE FORCE, WOULD MAKE PRUDENTLY PATRON SAINT IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATION. THEORY, ON THE CONTRARY, DEMANDS THE UTMOST BOLDNESS AND DECISION IN THE CONDUCT OF THIS AFFAIR AND WOULD SPIRE: NEITHER MEN, MEANS, NOR MONEY UNTO THE ADVERSARY IS COMPLETELY OVERTHROWN. THEORY, FURTHER, WOULD NOT HESITATE TO RELIEVE MILITARY COMMANDERS, NOT TO SPEAK OF STATEMEN AND SOLDIERS, HAVE DONE THEIR BEST, BUT WHOSE BEST HAD NOT BEEN GOOD ENOUGH. IN A DEVELOP- ING WAR LIKE THIS, THE ONLY GUIDE IS THE SOLE INTEREST WHICH SHOULD GUIDE US, AND THE INTEREST OF THE INDIVIDUAL SHOULD OCCUPY AN ENTIRELY SUBORDINATE PLACE. WE MUST BE HARD AS STEEL IF WE ARE TO WIN THIS WAR.

There is no strategical aim more funda- mentally implicit than the abandonment, or the weakening of a principal operation, be- cause it is difficult. How can the defeat of the principal Army of our German enemy be anything but difficult? An at- tack, said Clausewitz, directed to the de- struction of the enemy, which has not the boldness to shoot, like the point of an ar- row, direct to the heart of the enemy's power, can never hit the mark. If our enemy, from lack of resolution or men, fails to act up to this principle in East and West, why should we emulate him in his error? If policy imposes upon strategy the weakening or still worse, the abandon- ment of the principal operation for the sake of some knight errantry elsewhere it performs a remarkably poor service. We involve ourselves in a contradiction of prin- ciple, and by so much as injury done at the vital point where failure is made more probable. This new War Committee will best fulfil the hopes of the nation if it concentrates its attention upon the Western theatre and seeks for victory where victory can alone be found.

We are absolutely certain to win this war if we set about it the right way, and as sure to lose it if we continue in the wrong way. The decision lies in France, it which main offensive operation all else must be subordinated. In other theatres we must act defensively, with as few troops as possible, making every use of our geographical and machine advantages, which properly used, on a side, Smith's principles, can defeat all attempts on Egypt. We must have no more knight- errand, and no more hazardous trips hun- dreds of miles from the sea. We must build up a larger military force, if neces- sary, by compulsion, namely, of 20,000 divisions at least, so that we may be able to throw in the last reserve which decides war, and battles, and may be able to im- pose a peace in consonance with our inter- ests. Finally, it should be made a prin- ciple for members of the War Committee to write in language with which they are not conversant, memoranda on strategical subjects, or to claim, as Lord Crewe does, that experts are at variance when there is only one strategical authority, namely the Joint War and General Staffs. We have called in the specialists, and we must allow him to prescribe, forbidding the quacks and crystal-gazers of the past. By a strict adherence to these principles, and these rules, the War Committee, after a necessary liquidation, may restore victory to our arms, and prevent British strategy from becoming permanently a synonym for folly.

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ARRIVALS.

KAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,193, K. Murakami, 29th December—Swatow 28th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,310, G. Tabusa, 29th December—Shanghai 28th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,757, K. Ozawa, 29th December—Mojito 24th December, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

MONSIEUR, British str., 1,330, Thorsten, 29th December—Saigon 18th December, Rice.—Chinese.

NANKIN, British str., 6,853, G. Manley, 29th December—Yokohama 17th December, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SINGAN, British str., 1,685, G. D. Mills, 28th December—Shanghai 28th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TJIKEMBANG, Dutch str., 8,013, C. Van Wyck, 29th December—Java 22nd December, Sugar and General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

WURU, British str., 1,250, Geo. Wake, 29th December—Chefoo 21st December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

December 29th.

FOSHING, British str., for Singapore.

KASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

NANKIN, British str., for Europe.

December 29th.

CHONGSHING, British str., for Canton.

CHONGSHING, British str., for Port Paravai.

CHIAN MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

COLOMBO MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

EIGER, Norwegian str., for Dalm.

FEICHING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

HAINFUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.

KARO, British str., for Shanghai.

STANDARD, British str., for Bangkok.

TAMON MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

TRIGONIA, British str., for Palembang.

YANGTSE, British str., for Bangkok.

YU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tjikembang*, from Java, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Dwyer, Mr. Wielink, and Mrs. Clarke.

Per *Nankin*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. Mathews; from Shanghai, Mr. Mo Adam.

DEPARTED.

Per *Shingo Maru*, for San Francisco, etc., Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss E. Allen, Capt. C. H. Allen, Mr. K. Arimura, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Botelho, Mr. C. A. Bruns, Mr. D. F. Both and servant, Mr. R. R. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Collins, Miss L. E. Doll, Mrs. T. Doguchi, Mr. J. M. Elias, Mr. T. S. Forrest and 3 servants, Mr. W. E. Guthrie, Dr. L. Green, Mr. C. P. Gilchrist, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Howard and 2 children, Mrs. E. Hall, Miss Hamming, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harlow and child, Mr. Inouye, Miss H. E. Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Layton, Mr. J. M. Lugo, Mr. B. Leon, Mr. A. Lode, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Moorhead, Mr. F. R. C. Morton, Mr. C. Morley, Mr. F. H. Nesmith, Miss W. K. Norton, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Col. and Mrs. C. A. C. O'Connor, Miss S. C. Pect, Miss E. I. Pilsen, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Prager, child and 2 servants, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Mr. R. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. E. G. Robinson, Master W. Robinson, Master F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Reilly, Mr. H. C. Rice, Mr. F. Syme Thomson, Major C. Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thurber and 4 children, Mr. H. Turner, Mr. T. J. White, Mr. S. Welsford, Mr. T. Wakani, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wakefield, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. A. J. Secor, Mrs. E. E. Pereira, Mrs. W. R. Blyden, Mrs. M. Russell, Mr. Nery, Miss H. Morgado, Master A. Morgado, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Kelly, Miss P. Holmes, Mrs. F. E. Cameron, and Mr. E. Williams.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Kutang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 4th January.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Inveric* of the Bank Line, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th inst.

The str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st January.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

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THE Steamship

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6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 10th January, 1916.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [1251]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUZUKI OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE," about middle of February.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1915.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

Under the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," current Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

OPERATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	PORT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NOYARA	Brit. str.	—	H.B. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
LONDON	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATHOS	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 5 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 3 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ABAKAN	Dut. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 9th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PERSEA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	About 31st Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 2nd Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 12th Jan., at 11 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHAGOSHIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GUYARAS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SINKIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Jan., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHOTANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Hemmwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 4th Jan., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LUOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Jan., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	POKHONG	Free. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 3rd Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TIENSHANG	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 3rd Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YINGHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Jan., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMATARA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Higo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NELSON	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KOTANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th Jan., at D'light.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KOWA	Brit. str.	—	R. P. Fyfe, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOSU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 8 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	RAICHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Patterson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HATTAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thompson	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 4th Jan., at 2 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SAIKUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LOONGTANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAKING	Brit. str.	—	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Jan., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th Jan., at 3 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINSHAW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Siddons	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Jan., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FOOKANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FOOKANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. P. Kelsh	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUMANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 4th Jan., at 3 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FOOKANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ONYTAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Fujino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TIENSHANG	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 3rd Jan.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gordiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 3rd Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAKANG	Brit. str.	—	Mansfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaijuni	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAIPOH	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Jan., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MAUNG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 4th Jan., at Noon.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Post Office will be open on Saturday, the 1st January from 8 to 9 a.m.
There will be one collection and one delivery of ordinary correspondence.
There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

PARCELS FOR AUSTRALIA.

On and after the 1st of January next the rate of postage to be collected on parcels to the Commonwealth of Australia will be as follows:—
\$0.60 for the first lb. or fraction thereof.
\$0.30 for each succeeding lb. or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—

Shimo Maru
Atsuta Maru

Tyitaroom
Tiliucong

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Teahow	28th Dec.
EUROPE (London 30th Nov. via Siberia)	Yingchow	31st Dec.
EUROPE (via NZAFATAM)	Atsuta Maru	31st Dec.
EUROPE (French Mail)	Portos	2nd Jan.
...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
TORONTO	Diva	Thursday, 30th, 7.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, South Africa & London	Kashima	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Waitaha and Tientsin	Teahow	Thursday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Yingchow	Thursday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippines Islands	Atsuta Maru	Thursday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
...

* Subscribed correspondence only.

COMMERCE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 26th	
ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
...	...

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong, 20 cents pieces	\$1.05 discount
Hongkong, 10 "	\$1.03
Canton, 20 "	\$1.75
Canton, 10 "	\$1.80

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 26th DECEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	REMARKS ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	8 p.a.	
China Banking Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	8 p.a.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	7 p.a.	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	7 p.a.	
...

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1897	Tk 767,900.	Tk 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.		HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.	
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.	HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.	INCORPORATED BY THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3% per cent. per annum.
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SAVE YOUR EMPTY TINS.

In return for 2 empty 100's tins or 4 empty 50's tins of any brand bearing the name of MASPERO FRERES, we will give one of the amusing and clever pictures (of a set consisting of six) entitled "Billiards Made Easy" by the well-known Artist Tom Browne.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... Yen 4,150,000

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG BRANCH ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.
(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PARLIAMENTARY MANDATE OF 18th APRIL, 1913.)
Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.
Authorized Capital ... \$1,000,000
Subscribed ... \$1,000,000
Paid-up ... \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,000,000

From top to bottom of a House Hall's Distemper is the quickest, cleanest and most healthful form of decoration, as well as the one which conforms most to the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

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makes beautiful washable walls.

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